L. P. Fisher

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 721 Merchants Exchange SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Yolo Democrat.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Each subsequent insertion	1 00

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

ap11-3m

Elston & White

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

ALSO,

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POST OFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

mh1w

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE!

Business Suits	$30.
Pants	$6 to $14.
Dress Suits to Order	$35 to $60.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, for my own manufacture. ☞ Remember the place.

MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,

WOODLAND. ap1w

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS

BRAN, CORN MEAL, ETC.

GRISTS AND FEED GROUND

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

ap1dw

RUPTURE!

Use no more Metal Trusses! No more suffering from iron hoops or steel springs.

Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss

is worn with ease and comfort NIGHT AND DAY and will perform radical cures when all others fail. Reader, if ruptured, try one; you will never regret it. Send for Illustrated Book and Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 609 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sent by mail to all parts of the world. [mhw6

L. MACHEFERT.

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, - - - Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

myldw

J. BORACH,

(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDEGAST,)

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Country Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. fe22w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET

Near Capital Hotel. mylw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. myldw

Dale & Co.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

No. 185 J St., Sacramento,

AGENTS FOR THE

Knabe Piano Fortes and the Prince's Organs.

☞ New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety. ap22wtf

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures, Musical Instruments, etc.

CATHOLIC BOOKS AND PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call.

myldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. myldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. myldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [myldw

W. C. WILSON. L. B. HOLMES.

HOLMES & WILSON,

DENTISTS,

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. mylw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. myldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. ap30dw

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland. ap6dw

A. N. DICK,

DENTIST.

One door West of Express Office (up stairs). Main St., Woodland, Cal.

Laughing Gas Administered. fe28tf

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE OVER THE BANK, WOODLAND, CAL.

Office hours—8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. ap22dw

CREED HAYMOND. D. ERWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. ap17w

DR. B. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. fe3w

DR. HENRY M. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. ap22w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap21w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. ap8w

NOTICE.

As the condition of the roads make my contemplated trip an impossibility for the present, I will make an extension of the time allowed (60 days) in which my customers may get

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED RATES.

—SAY—

60 days more—from March 15,

ANY KIND OF WEATHER!

Cloudy Days the Best for Good Effects, (excepting Babies)

Some say—"Why, King, you are making better work than ever!"

My answer is: I have had more good-looking, better dressed subjects lately than ever before. Also—*we believe in improvement.*

☞ Look in and see us.

KING, Photographer.

mh15d1wtf

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING. mh21

A. WEAVER,

HAS REMOVED

From his old stand to his new building,

East of Washington Hall,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

WAGON-MAKING,

AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE,

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates. mh5w3m

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

JO. S. JACKSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE—One door west of the Express Office, up stairs.

HOURS—9 to 11 A.M. and 7 to 9 P.M.

RESIDENCE—East side of Third street, first house south of Masonic Hall, Woodland. mh1w3m

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

BENJAMIN ELY and L. GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said JAMES W. HOWARD and SARAH M. HOWARD on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1876, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, made and executed by JAMES W. HOWARD, for the sum of $4,700 with interest at the rate of one and one-fourth per cent. per month until paid; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note and the interest then found due, together with the Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said defendants for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy Clerk.

F. E. BAKER, Att'y for Plaintiffs. mh21w2m

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made and entered on the 20th day of April, A.D. 1878, in the matter of the Estate of W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased, the undersigned, LOUISA CAMPBELL, Administratrix of said Estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, all the right, title and interest and estate of said W. J. CAMPBELL at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that said Estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said W. J. CAMPBELL at the time of his death in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Yolo County and State aforesaid, together with the undivided one-third of the growing crop now standing and growing thereon; which said tract embraces three hundred acres of the west side of the 936 90-100 acre tract belonging to said estate, sold and conveyed to said W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased, during his lifetime by Wm. Gordon, Sr. and Nathan Combs, by deed dated October 27th, 1869, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Yolo County in Book "H" of Deeds, pages 210 and following; and the said tract to be sold as aforesaid is particularly described as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the 936 90-100 acre tract above referred to and running thence south 7¾° east 31.93 chains; thence north 5½ west 98.47 chains to the center of Cache Creek; thence north 79½ east 82.02 chains; thence south 5½ east 98.77 chains, to the place of beginning—containing three hundred acres."

Time and such sale will be made on the ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1878, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. of said day, and bids and offers in writing for said real property will be received by said Administratrix at the time last above mentioned, at the office of F. E. BAKER, at Woodland, in the County and State aforesaid. The terms and conditions of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase-money for said estate to be paid to the Administratrix on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. LOUISA CAMPBELL,

Dated May 2d, 1878. Administratrix.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney for Administratrix. my2w2

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the Fifth day of March, 1878, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover judgment against said Defendant for the sum of Nine hundred and eighty-two and one-half (982.50) Dollars balance due on a certain promissory note executed by Defendant to J. C. MELVIN with interest thereon from this date at the rate of 1½ per cent. per month, and for costs of suit, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded and Judgment for the sum of $982.50 and costs of suit.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Fifth day of March, A.D. 1878.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. mh7w2m

Voters Attention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE County Clerk will be at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of re-registering the voters of Yolo County:

DAVISVILLE—Thursday, May 9th, at Marden's Hotel.

WASHINGTON—Friday, May 10th, at Olive Branch Hotel.

CLARKSBURG—Saturday, May 11th, at Webber's Store.

Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature the old Great Register cannot be used for election purposes after June 1st, 1878.

By Order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. M. BURNS, County Clerk.

ap11wtd

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of L. M. Moore, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of L. M. MOORE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the late residence of the deceased, on the Sacramento river, east from Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

April 14th, 1878.

E. A. MOORE, Administratrix.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. ap24w5t

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WE, the undersigned, A. HAINES of Madison, Yolo County, Cal., and S. MUND of San Francisco, Cal., have formed and entered into a copartnership under the firm name of HAINES & CO., for the transaction of a general mercantile business, etc., at Madison, Yolo County, California.

Dated—Madison, April 18th, 1878.

A. HAINES.

my2wlm S. MUND.

STONE FRUITS AND LOW LANDS.

The present wet winter pretty well demonstrated the fact that the river bottoms are not adapted to the cultivation of stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, etc. The stone fruit trees on the Sacramento river have suffered very extensively from direct overflow and seepage water this winter. Many of them have been killed outright, and nearly all have been so badly injured that they will not be able to mature their present crops of fruit, and will probably die before the season is out. On the other hand, pears have stood the water well, and are heavily loaded with fruit, says the *Bulletin*. The pear tree does especially well on these river bottoms. The fig and the orange, too, seem not to have been injured in the least by the water. The figs are heavily loaded and in a good state of advancement, and the oranges are in full bloom and promise better than ever before. If, however, the water can be drained off the tules, and it is hoped it may be by the drainage canal through the Montezuma hills, there is no better district in the State for all kinds of fruit than the Sacramento river bank country. The soil is of a light, loamy nature, easily drained, and yet holding moisture well in the dryest seasons. For the last ten years the best and largest quantity of peaches have come from the lower Sacramento river bottoms to this market. The trees that have produced this fruit are now nearly all dead, or so nearly so that we shall probabably see no more fruit from them. And unless the waters of winter can be drained off more rapidly, it is doubtful if these orchards will be replanted.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

A gentleman who has just returned from a sojourn in the cotton States reports that a great change has taken place in the general sentiment of the white people of that section respecting Northern men. Heretofore no Northern man, particularly if he was a Republican, could avoid feeling that he was held at arms-length and on suspicion by the more intelligent natives of the South. The man from the North was constantly reminded in many ways that he was of another country with which they desired to have little to do. This has been gradually wearing away, but it is only within a year that a Northern man could feel that such sectional hostility had disappeared. The business prospect in the South is at least as favorable as in any part of the country, says the Boston *Journal*. The price of cotton is low, but the cost of producing it is also much lower. There is work for all to do, and every man who will work can get good food to eat, if not the best. The colored people are slowly making progress, gaining in self-reliance and less inclined to those petty vices which were the result of the system of bondage. There exists generally between the influential whites and the colored people the best of feeling. One encouraging feature is that the colored citizen clings to his citizenship in such States as Georgia, where a poll-tax is a pre-requisite for voting. As a rule the negroes are much more prompt to secure themselves against disfranchisement than are the whites.

THE CHEMISTRY OF SOILS.

Professor Hilgard, of the Agricultural Department of the University of California, is engaged in making a chemical analysis of the soils of the State. Alkali soils are receiving the most consideration just at present. The results of his investigations, so far as they have gone, are somewhat astonishing and exceedingly gratifying. They promise to do a world of good, in an agricultural sense, to the State. They demonstrate that the popular idea concerning alkali lands is a fault; that instead of being valueless, they in reality carry a large proportion of the richest fertilizing ingredients. For instance: The alkali soils in the vicinity of Stockton are found on analysis to contain large quantities of phosphates. Soil from the alkali plains of Merced contains a large percentage of nitre, an article which is shipped in large quantities from Chili and Peru. The alkali soil in the vicinity of Anaheim is again rich in potash. With the employment of gypsum as a neutralizer of the alkalies, Professor Hilgard thinks these soils can be made the most productive in the State. The progress of his investigations of these soils will be watched with interest, says the *Bulletin*.

POSTAL CARD TROUBLES.

Postal cards are very handy to use and withal a great convenience, but the chances that one of them will fail to reach its destination are much greater than in the case of a letter. This is not because of any fault on the part of the department, but the result of carelessness on the part of senders. There being no privacy to the cards, and the messages they bear being of minor importance, leads the post-office officials to treat them with little consideration when once they go astray. "Bushels of them are burnt every month in this city," said a clerk in the Boston postoffice, recently. "We make no effort to return them to senders, but simply throw them aside." The slips which will consign a postal card to the limbo of the unredeemed are many. Anything, except a stamp on either side; failing to put the address on the side designated for it, and the writing of anything except the address on the stamped side, are among them. A good plan is first to address the card and then write the message. Large numbers of cards are daily received at the various offices with no written or printed address in the proper place.

DRAINAGE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

R. S. Carey and W. F. Knox filed with the Secretary of State on Wednesday their official bonds as Commissioners of the Sacramento River Drainage District, in the sum of $200,000 each, said bonds having been duly approved by the Attorney General. Under the provissions of the law, Messrs. Knox and Carey met in the office of the Capital Bank, they being the only Commissioners present, as Mr. McCune, who was appointed by the Governor to represent Solano county, failed to qualify. The Board organized by electing Mr. Carey as President. E. M. Coffroth was chosen temporary Secretary.

AN effort is being made to establish a treaty of commerce between the United States and France. A committee for the purpose of stipulating the basis upon which such a treaty should be drawn has been formed at Paris, and an appeal is made to organize in this country a similar committee. The co-operation of these two committees might then, according to the circular of the French Committees, without loss of time, so combine their efforts as to prepare a way for a Franco-American Congress to be held in Paris during the Exhibition. So says the Marysville *Appeal*.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There is no doubt that the times, which have so long been rather out of joint, are now about to improve. In fact, we may safely say, that the amelioration has already set in. There appears to be more life in Eastern business circles this year than has been noticed since 1873; and here in California there are strong symptoms of a genuine reaction. Various causes are assigned for the commercial recovery in the East, the most reasonable of which is the well known tendency of all things mundane to find their level. It is generally conceded that business in the Atlantic States has long since touched bottom, and as there is no further chance for decline, there is nothing left but to rally. "When things are at the worst, they mend," is a true and trite old saying, and it is undubitable that we are now on the upward rise to prosperity.

Here in California local events have done much to assist us, says the *Wasp*. We have had a most favorable season. Rain has fallen in such extraordinary quantities as to satisfy the heart of even the thirsty Granger, or the no less solicitous miner. We have the comfortable assurance that the season will be one of extraordinary prosperity. Money will be plentiful. Labor will be in demand, and will be liberally recompensed. Business of all kinds will feel the vitalizing effects of abundant harvests, both of grain and ore. Already people are taking courage to embark in new enterprises. There is not nearly the same stringency in the money market that existed a few months ago. We are notoriously an elastic people—slow to despond and quick to recuperate. It is pleasing to anticipate a return of good times, after such a period of severe depression. With good harvests and plenty of employment for all who are willing to work—there will be no longer any reason for tumult or discontent. We are aware that there are some dull weeks before us yet; but they will soon pass away and we shall then enjoy the fruition of our hopes.

SHALL THE FARMER BE EDUCATED.

Although it has been said that every farmer should not try to be a geologist, meteorologist, chemist, etc., or study medicine to be his own doctor, or law to make it unnecessary to employ a lawyer, or theology with the sole view of doing his own preaching, still there is little doubt that all general information, and the more exact the better, has a tendency, if well applied, to be useful to the farmer's best interests, says the *College Journal*. Every cultivator desires to gather from the soil, at small expense, large crops, with as little injury as possible to the source of production. He cannot do this without being familiar with the general principles in the various departments of his profession and understanding most thoroughly the art of agriculture. The man who grows crops well must understand the nature of soils, which includes more research than would enable him to arrive at the conclusion that one is sandy and another clayey, etc. Also, if he would market his crops to the best advantage, and properly attend to the multitude of affairs that accumulate about the farmer of to day, he must possess some knowledge beyond the common branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. What kind of an education, then, should the farmer have? Whatever other opinions they may entertain in regard to the farmer's education, all will agree that one of the most essential branches of that education shall be a thorough training in business affairs. This more than any other one thing will fit him for the various and many-sided transactions of his busy life. It is necessary that he should be a man of business as well as a producer. It is, then, to be regarded as a hopeful sign of the times that so many of our farmers' sons are educating themselves thoroughly in business affairs. It is a guarantee that in future they will take a higher standing, and be more independent and self-reliant.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN CHINA.

Reports come from China that some of the Chinese who have returned there from California are embarking in the cultivation of wheat, with very flattering prospects. The crop averages fully forty bushels to the acre, of good quality, and the product promises in fair time to be in excess of the home consumption. As it costs only about twenty cents per bushel to raise it, the profit is very large—greater than that realized from tea-culture. It is thought that vast tracts, not applied to useful occupation for years, will be turned to good account in the new enterprise, and give employment and provide food to even millions of laborers. The hope will go thither from this Coast that the reports are true, that the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic in the matter will be more than realized, and that not only will the wheat fields afford labor for every unemployed native there, but also entice from the Pacific States the thousands who are here. If there is any crop or any industry which can yield, in China, a profit so rich as to cause the exodus from California of every mother's son of the Mongolian race, the mass of our people will be only too happy to have the word proclaimed at the very earliest day. All will join in the happy send-off—the Chinese can go! And may they never return here. Success, therefore, to the wheat culture in China, says the *Examiner*. Even our own farmers and millers will fervently join with the working classes in the invocation, beyond a doubt.

BOOK FARMING.

A reading farmer, a book farmer, is simply he who avails himself of facts already demonstrated by men of thought and practice, thus giving him greater strength and capacity in life's work, and saving to him the chagrin of failure, the loss of valuable time in laboring to solve problems by himself alone. And how shall this best be done? Plainly by reading standard books and well conducted agricultural journals, as well as by meeting together and discussing methods of culture and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far as possible by each individual. Man is superior to the lower animal mainly from the fact that he can avail himself of the recorded experience of others, who have preceded him, for his guidance, and hence does not need to commence at the bottom of the ladder each time. The man who does not thus avail himself of such opportunities to be a child of knowledge, signifies his willingness to be a slave to ignorance, to spend his life and strength in vain battling with nature's forces, which wiser heads have learned to conquer in a far easier manner. The onward march of thought and progress has cheapened every other manufacture. Why not admit the invigorating life of investigation and advance into agriculture?

The Tycoon.

A Spaniard by the name of Martin was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault, preferred by one Richard Rivers. Rivers testifies that he had been down at the bottle-beer saloon "having some fun with the boys." While they were enjoying themselves drinking beer they by some manner got into a row. Rivers had declared himself the "Tycoon of the business," and stated that he was "the best man in the crowd, for coin." There was a small man in the crowd who claimed some eminence as a fighter, and insisted that Rivers could not wear the "brass collar" until he had proven his ability to back his statements. This Rivers was not overly anxious to do, and when he saw a chance for a first-class row he edged toward the door and walked rapidly down the street followed by beer glasses. Rivers felt exceedingly aggravated that he had not been acknowledged "the chief," and on seeing the Spaniard Martin he had addressed some unwholesome words to him. Martin returned the compliment by striking the plaintiff over the head with a chair and otherwise bruising him. Rivers again acknowledged himself beaten and in revenge had Martin arrested on the above charge.

The Picnic.

The Turners' picnic was all that was anticipated—a very pleasant affair. We went out in Peckman's hack, and but for having had to support two or three hundred pounds avordupois we would have had a fine ride. The place selected for the festivities was about six miles from town on the bank of Cache Creek and amid some very beautiful scenery. The grass was tall and rank and the foliage quite thick, lending to the grounds a very refreshing coolness. Numerous swings were in motion, and the little children were wild with delight. The Yolo Brewery was represented and disposed of large quantities of the liquid that "cheers but not inebriates." A large platform was erected and the "muse of many tinkling feet," held sway all the afternoon. The music for the dance was furnished by a band from Sacramento, and was voted exceedingly good. All parts of the county were represented and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves and appeared sorry when the time came to return home. We returned to town on the stage and from the roughness of the road and the natural character of the vehicle, we did not highly enjoy the trip. So passed another May-Day.

A Destructive Fire.

A correspondent writing from Langville, says: Mr. James Bandy's fine residence, four miles north of Langville, was totally consumed by fire this morning, together with all the household fixtures. At the time the fire started Mr. Bandy and his hired men were at the barn. The north wind was blowing very hard, and before Mr. Bandy and his assistants could reach the house it was totally enveloped in flames. Everything in the house was lost, including two hundred dollars in gold and some silver. Fortunately, Mrs. Bandy and her children were on a visit to her mother at Black's Station. The building was insured for $3,500 in the Home Mutual Insurance Co. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Bandy in his loss. He is one of our most worthy citizens.

A "Mail" Falsehood Exposed.

WOODLAND, May 2, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Sir: Permit me space in your paper to reply to a scurrilous falsehood which appeared in the *Yolo Mail* of May 4th, in which it is asserted that Follett and I had sold out the Workingmen's Club to Ball, who had been making a bargain for a coalition, in view of their support for his candidacy for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The above is infamously false, for I never had any conversation with Ball in regard to the matter, as Ball himself will testify. The writer says he has been watching the old coons for several days. Well, when coons are around we expect to hear all the old curs in the neighborhood bark.

S. W. STOLLINGS.

Malicious Mischief.

Mike Finnesey was arrested on Friday last on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by his wife Margaret. It appears that the gentle Mike had been creating a pandemonium out of their usually quiet house. His wife had remonstrated, but her admonitions had been in vain. Mike continued to rave, and his drunken antics culminated in the demolishing of a looking-glass and bureau. Upon this termination of affairs Mrs. Finnesey went to the District Attorney and had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of her husband. Constable Powers served the warrant and after a severe struggle succeeded in arresting the culprit and lodging him in jail.

Change of Firm.

Mr. Donald Crane, who has for several years carried on business at Knights Landing, has removed with his family to Woodland, and as will be seen by their extended advertisement, has entered into a copartnership with the White Bros. in their planing mill and machine shops, under the firm name of White, Crane & Co. Mr. Crane proposes to enter into the manufacture of his patent hay and grain-lifter and improved derrick quite extensively. Very strong testimonials as to their value to farmers are published.

A Triple Egg.

Mr. Selby informs us of quite a curious discovery that was made the other day by Mrs. Cooper, who resides a mile south of Woodland, in what might be called a triple egg. Mrs. Cooper, in opening a common hen's egg found it to contain another inside with a soft shell about half the size of the main egg, and on opening this second one that was found to contain a third egg, which, like the second had a soft shell. There was no sign of a yolk in either of the three. We have before heard of an egg within another, but never of a third inside of the second one.

The Workingmen.

The Workingmen held their meeting last night for the purpose of nominating Trustees. There were a good many present, and the usual discussions as to parliamentary usages were loud and strong. Nine men were nominated. Out of this number the following were elected: J. Amesbury, R. Fitz, Christ. Sieber, J. Gamble and H. Perry. A fine speech was made by Ogburn in which he eloquently dwelt upon facts. A committee was appointed on Printing and then the meeting adjourned.

A Runaway.

Porter & Co's delivery team ran away last Friday. The pin which connects the tongue to the wagon came out and the horses became frightened and commenced kicking. Irwin Porter, who was driving at the time, was thrown from the wagon and was considerably bruised by the fall. The horses, still hitched to the tongue, ran down Main street and went plump into the hind end of a vehicle which was being driven slowly along the road. It frightened the man in the wagon considerably, but not much damage was done.

W. S. O'BRIEN, one of the bonanza kings, died at San Rafael on Thursday last. Mr. O'Brien was immensely wealty and his many deeds of charity will endear his memory to California's citizens.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—One of the most despicable traits of human character is the habit of tale-bearing. More misery is entailed on humanity by this sordid act than in almost any other manner. And what is it for? Simply that we may gratify an insane desire to be considered "knowing ones." For although a gossip may not be liked, still her advent into social circles is always welcomed by the anticipation of "hearing the news." The way one of these scandals is started is generally trifling, but before it gets the rounds of the "social press" it is magnified into astounding proportions. The female sex—and I say it to my shame—always attain more proficiency in the art of "polite lying," than the male. But this is accounted for on the acknowledged hypothesis that they have the longest tongues. And then they "have nothing to do but talk." One of my acquaintances said the other day, that the women had the "name of being mischief-workers, and she supposed they would always keep it." I don't believe this is so. The habit may be eradicated by paying more attention to the truth, and placing less credit on hearsay. By the way, I notice that the effulgent luminary of the *Mail* takes exceptions to my expression, "quiet sweetness." I confess that I am terribly ignorant when compared with the Homer of the *Mail*, and would most respectfully ask him to tell me a word I may insert in its place. Please oblige me, transcendent genius, and Claudia Clayton will forever regard you as her benefactor. And another inducement—I will read your editorials, for I can't imagine that they are as inconsistent and vacillating as people say. No; with such an acknowledged *savant* on the tripod they must be "immense." Please don't forget me, dear *Mail*, and lend me a word if it is only one of your own manufacture. C. CLAYTON.

The Candidates.

Pursuant to the call published in our columns, the Democrats of Woodland met in convention Thursday and made nominations for town officers. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Ball, who stated the object of assembling. Dr. Lucas was elected Chairman and Giles E. Sill Secretary. A Committee of five was appointed to nominate candidates for Town Trustees. They reported the following gentlemen, who were nominated by acclamation: D. C. Hubbard, Sr., Jas. Viers, Christ. Sieber, G. W. Hiatt and J. L. Simpson. The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for the Marshalship: James Tackney, George Alford, Charles Brown, and Rebert Welch. Upon the first ballot Tackney received 11 votes, Alford 30, Welch 23, and Brown 9. Messrs. Tackney and Brown then withdrew their names which left the field clear for Messrs. Alford and Welch.

The next ballot resulted in the election of Alford by a majority of six. A committee of five on printing was then appointed and the meeting adjourned. The meeting was characterized by good order and enthusiasm, and as it adjourned three rousing cheers were given for the candidates. The ticket without a single exception is a good one. All the candidates are identified with the best interests of our town, and we bespeak for them the hearty support of not only the party but of every citizen of the town.

The Citizens' Meeting.

A citizens' meeting was held on Friday evening last as per call published in the DEMOCRAT. C. H. Garoutte was elected Chairman and F. A. Pedler Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order considerable discussion was indulged in in order to ascertain whether the meeting was to be Democratic, Republican or Citizens. It was finally decided that it was to be of the latter distinction, whereupon both Republicans and Democrats agreed to participate. After this point was decided the business began by nominating G. C. Crawford, R. B. Mosby and T. C. Peckman for the Marshalship. The first ballot decided it in favor of Peckman, who received a majority of all the votes cast. A committee of six was then appointed to report candidates for Trustees. They retired, and after a few minutes' absence they reported the names of the following gentlemen were reported: J. M. Rhodes, A. Nicklesburg, Otto Schluer, C. W. Bush and Jesse Clark. On motion the report was adopted and the above-named gentlemen were declared the Citizens' nominees for the approaching election. A committee on Printing was then appointed and the meeting adjourned.

The Telephone.

We had the pleasure of listening to a conversation through the telephone Friday. The wires for the purpose of conducting the experiment were erected between Viers & Gwynn's butcher shop and the telegraph office. The distance was about 100 yards. Johnson's music box was placed at the telephone at one end and we placed our ear at the other. After the instrument was in position for some time the enlivening strains of "Dixie" came to our ear; faint at first but after awhile plain and distinct. When the music ceased we heard conversation. The words came to our ear faint and like the whispering from some other sphere. It is a most curious invention, yet very simple, and the only wonder is that it was not discovered years ago.

New Patents.

Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Warren H. Craig, S. F., governor for steam engines; Michael Minahan, Portland, Oregon, device for cutting screw threads; Albert P. Rose, Beowewe, Nev., hames; Owen T. Davies, Brighton, Cal., ditcher and cultivator combined; John Richardson, Jr., Pomona, Cal., thumb rests for sheep shears;

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

Friendship and Flattery.

When Friendship first came down to earth,
With heart of generous mould,
And soul of truth and heavenly worth,
'Twas in the age of gold.
She taught the love that came from God
For all humanity;
Sweet Pity in her footsteps trod,
With Faith and Charity.

But Flattery, as the world grew old,
Stole Friendship's honest face;
When Truth's stern accents grew less bold,
And Falsehood taught grimace.
Th' indignant martyr did not wreak
Her vengeance upon men,
Nor soar on refluent wing, to seek
Her home in heaven again.

She left her rival to reign o'er
The sunny paths of life,
And loved the dark ones to explore
With sad misfortune rife.
Both to their own their aid extend,
Each in her way a mother;
Success still finds the one a friend,
Adversity the other.

—*Temple Bar.*

A Proper Young Man.

Two years ago, John L. Garthman, of Lewiston, Me., graduated with honors at Yale. As during his years in college he had, in addition to his regular studies, read law with an attorney of New Haven, it only required a year in a law office in Kokomo, Indiana, to fit him for admission to the bar, after which he immediately came to New York, and tried very hard to get into practice. Unfortunately for Mr. Garthman, he discovered that there were already 6,000 lawyers in this city, all trying to get into practice, and there was about as much chance for him as for being elected to the presidency. Office rent and board bills soon consumed the little means he had, and he was at the end of his string. As he was a month in arrears, his landlady commenced to regard him with looks not altogether pleasant, and the brutal bond-holder who owned the office he occupied notified him to pay or get out. Mr. Garthman discovered that while there was plenty of room on the upper shelves it would require a great many years of climbing, and that he would probably starve to death a great many times before he could even reach the lowest of the said upper shelves. So he determined to quit law and try something else. He was a sensible young man, and so he did not

Write for the newspapers.

Ask for the management of a manufacturing corporation.

Apply for a position of actuary in a life insurance company.

Ask for the presidency of the board of education.

Ask for the managing editorship of a daily paper.

Apply for a cashiership of a bank, or anything of the kind. But he did find something he was fit for. Down in one of the streets close by Wall, in under the sidewalk of a popular restaurant, he noticed a light, clean open space that was unoccupied. He went to the proprietor of the restaurant and took that space at a nominal rent, and promptly pawning his ulster to procure stock, opened business there as bootblack.

As a matter of course he did not desire to be known as a polisher of boots up town, for he was living in a rather exclusive boarding house, to which only the most respectable were admitted. It was no trouble to conceal his identity. Some old clothes, a smulch of black artistically placed on his face, his pantaloons in his boots, and no human being could recognize in Mr. Garthman, bootblack, the fashionable and elegant Mr. Garthman of Twenty-first street.

His venture was entirely successful. He was something of a wit in his way, and entertained his patrons judiciously, while he polished their boots. And then there was something about him which attracted the young brokers who frequented the restaurant, and he entered upon a career of prosperity that was delightful. His earnings ran as high as $6 a day, and his business in two weeks increased so that he had to employ an assistant.

His changed condition attracted attention at his boarding house. It had become well known that he had been impecunious and now the fact that he had better clothes and was again carrying his watch, and paying his bills promptly, led to much comment.

Had he abandoned law? Yes, and gone into business. What business? Polishing calf skin. And he was congratulated at his success, and became a very popular young man, and was received into the very best boarding house society.

Was it possible that a young man like John L. Garthman should go through life without love? Never! In the same house resided an old gentleman, a merchant who knew just when to quit, who, with his daughter, occupied the best apartments in the house. Lillie Pickham, the daughter, was a delightful girl, and Garthman and she became very much attached to each other, and there was a decent prospect that in time they would make up their minds to go through life together. But Garthman had, as who has not, a hated rival. A broker named Bathurst, who lived in the same house, had cast his eyes on the girl, and inflamed by her excellencies as well as the comfortable fortune she was sure to possess, determined to possess her. Lillie favored Garthman, and the father favored Bathurst, and so it was about an even race between them.

Bathurst did not believe in Mr. Garthman's business, for there was something queer about it. Garthman, when asked where his place of business was, had always replied vaguely, "down town," with a sweep of the hand that took in the whole lower part of the city. Bathurst had searched all the directories for information, in vain. No such name appeared and no such business either. And so he plied the old gentleman with suspicions, intimating that probably the young man was a dealer in a faro bank, a smuggler, a policy dealer and all that, till both he and Lillie were nearly crazy. Finally the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Garthman, I insist before you are seen with my daughter any more, upon knowing who you are, and what you are doing and where you are doing it."

"Mr. Pickham, I am John L. Garthman. I earn enough to support your daughter properly, and for the rest, must decline to answer."

"You decline, do you? No man who has anything to conceal shall have anything to do with a daughter of mine."

And in consequence a strict injunction was laid upon the girl to see him no more, which she violated just as often as she could get out of the house.

One day Mr. Bathurst entered the restaurant in which Mr. Garthman plied his brush, and sat down in the chair to have his boots cleaned. Mr. Garthman kept his face averted as much as possible, but Mr. Bathurst observed him intently. He was shined, paid his ten cents and went out. In an hour he came back, and though his boots were yet clean, he sat down again. At the conclusion of the operation he remarked:

"Ha! ha! Mr. Garthman; this is the polishing of calf-skins you do! ha! ha!"

And taking a coupe he hastened up town full of the discovery. He had a rival in his power. Now Miss Lillie would throw Garthman over; now the elder Pickham would insist that all connection between them cease, for, of course, he would never permit his daughter to marry a boot-black. And he lost no time in getting at the old man and telling his discovery.

"Do you pretend to say that John Garthman is blacking boots in a basement?"

"Certainly, I do. He has an old suit of clothes, which he wears during the day, and then when his work is done he puts on his good clothes and comes up here, imposing himself upon us as a gentleman. He's an impostor."

"He was a lawyer, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And when he didn't succeed he took this up?"

"Yes."

"Lillie!" yelled the old gentleman, somewhat red in the face, "Come here. You may take John Garthman, as soon as you please. I like the fellow. Bathurst, if you had been fixed as he was, you would have borrowed of your friends and thence glided gently into dead-beating, and ended finally as a dealer of faro. John didn't do anything of the kind. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. That young fellow will get on. Good-bye, Bathurst, you have done me a favor. Garthman won't black boots a great while."

And so the troubled John was pleasantly received, and all restrictions were taken off the meeting of the two young ones, and Mr. Bathurst quit the house in disgust, and the twain are to be made one very soon. Mr. Garthman has resumed the practice of law, and as Mr. Pickham has influence, it is probable that he will get on very well.

This little romance ended properly. We would not, however, advise all young lawyers to go to boot-blacking, for then that profession would be overdone, and beside, all old gentlemen might not be as sensible as Mr. Pickham. However, a few of them might try it to advantage, not only of themselves, but the world.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

A Home-Made Telephone.

I noticed a recipe for making a cheap telephone, given by Prof. Barrett in a recent lecture on that instrument. In making his instrument you use a bar magnet, and have to go to considerable trouble, for all of which you can only talk a distance of about a hundred yards. Now I can give a recipe much more simple, and when the instrument is finished you can converse at a distance of nearly five hundred yards. Take two half-gallon (or quart) tin fruit cans and take the bottoms out of them. Now take a couple of half cigar boxes, tack down the lids and cut a hole through the bottom and lid of each, so you can fit in your cans, first bringing the ends level with the lid or bottom. Now stretch wet rawhide, parchment or bladder over the other end and tie tight and let it dry, and your speaking tubes are finished. Now take two-ply of shoe thread and wax it well, making it as long as you wish it. Punch a hole in the centre of the parchment head, poke the end of the string through and put a knot on it to keep it from pulling back. Then put up your string like a telegraph wire, but don't let it touch wood. Where you wish to support it or make a turn, run it through a loop of the same kind of string, but don't put the supporting loops closer than is necessary to keep it up, and leave the string pretty loose to allow for contraction when wet. Fasten up your speaking tubes at each end of the route, and you are ready to gabble away. You can bore large gimlet holes in your window sash to run the line out through, keeping it from touching the sash with a loop, as described. The signal call is to drum on the parchment end of the can with your fingers, or better, pick the string like a harp about a foot from the head. They are very useful and interesting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Does in Boots.—"Puss in Boots" is a mythical personage, but the dog in boots is no imaginary creature. In the regions of eternal snow and ice, where the only beast of burden is the dog, the cold is sometimes so intense that icicles form between the claws of the canine sledge travelers. This causes a most serious obstacle to the speedy progression of the dogs, and would, after a few days, render them utterly unfit for their laborious duties, as the icicles grow larger and larger as they go on, until the poor creatures are quite unable to stand. The older dogs, however, will every now and then stop and bite off the icicle from their feet. Not so with the novice. He trudges wearily along; every step he takes adds to his torture, and after a time every imprint of his foot on the snow bears a red stain from his cut and bleeding paws. At such times the dog boot is called into requisition by the driver, principally for policy, but occasionally, let us hope, out of humanity. The dog boot is generally made of raw hide, and is simply shaped like a bag or pocket. This is drawn over the foot of the animal and made secure by tying it round the ankle with a leather string. Thus protected, if the surface of the snow is level, these wonderful Esquimaux dogs will travel at the rate of forty miles a day for many days in succession.

A tramp passing by an old well near Nenescah heard peculiar sounds coming therefrom. On going to the spot he saw at the bottom of the well, some eighteen feet below, a large yellow dog. A rope was procured, the dog was rescued, and was found to belong to a farmer near by, by whom he had been missed for the past seventeen days. He was so thin when found that he could scarcely make a shadow. Who will say now that we have no use for tramps?

The women of Cheyenne, Wyoming, have given up trying to "purify the polls." The rush and jam of men around the boxes have prevented many women from voting, and now they have the exclusive use of the hotel reading room for that purpose. Two female judges of election are appointed to superintend the boxes,

Italian Women.

Prof. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, in a lecture the other night on Italian women and society, said: In Italy women work in the field, plant, hoe, drive oxen, harvest, get their wood by climbing trees and trimming the branches, and then carry it to their homes in bundles. Needlework is performed to such an extent under the cover of the convents, and at such extremely low prices, that a poor subsistence can scarcely be gained by those outside. The peasant women are erect, and their gait and movement full of emphasis and expression. They have robust and better forms than the average American women. They are somewhat coarse and clumsy of hand and foot, and their ankles are thick, but their backs are straight and strong, not having been compressed and weakened by corsets and tight-lacing. The best models for the artist are found among the peasantry, as the upper classes follow more closely after the French mode of dress. The peasant woman wears a bodice of gay colors, often divided into two parts and bound together in front by ribbons. Her gown reaches about half way to the knees, but the most striking part of her costume is her head-dress, which is always becoming. It is usually made of white linen, lying in a square fold upon the top of her head, and fastened to the hair, which is gathered in a mass on the back of the head by a silver arrow, the shape of which designates whether the wearer is a married or single woman. Sometimes this head-dress is more like a veil, or is gathered in the form of a hood, or blends with a similar covering over the shoulders. In the middle and upper classes the style of dress is similar to that worn in this country. Both men and women, of all classes, possess a kind of beauty derived from color alone. The complexion is of a rich, healthy yellow or olive, with a glow upon it like that of a ripe nectarine; the eyes are of sparkling black or brown, the teeth white and regular, and the luxuriant raven hair shines like a piece of freshly-broken anthracite coal. The women of the middle and upper classes are exceedingly voluble in speech, animated in conversation, gay, prompt, and self-confident. An Italian woman, though poorly educated, addresses you with perfect self-possession, gives and passes her judgment upon all questions of the day; talks of her husband, her dog, the weather, the government, the Pope, or whatever she happens to think about, with a rapidity and decisiveness that would astonish a candid, honest, slow-going German woman. She questions you, corrects your errors of pronunciation, and, if you are too dull, gives you a scolding. The dominant trait is a vivacity and clearness of conception, boldly exploding the moment it is born. Their ideas are all cut out at sharp angles. She is the French woman, more vigorous and less refined, and more self-willed. There is little of the mild, the timid, the modest, or the reserved, and no capacity for burying herself in her household. Under the rules of the Romish Church, they are made to feel that they are judged by a monastic standard. No woman is ever allowed to enter a monastery, and, if a gentleman visits one with ladies, the latter are obliged to remain outside. The girls of Italy are simply miniature ladies, having the same characteristics and nearly the same privileges as the adults. Before marriage, however, the girls are constantly watched by their mothers; they are not allowed to go out alone; they can dance, but must not converse with their male neighbors. Their reading is mostly of a devotional character. When walking out their brothers never accompany them, on the ground that strangers would not know she was his sister, and custom will not allow him to accompany any other girl, unless she is married. Although the girls are thus watched, the sons are encouraged to associate with married ladies. The men do not look upon a woman as one to protect, but as one to dress and adore. The lover is allowed to see his lady in the presence of her father and mother; a proposal of marriage must be made by friends, and, if accepted, the arrangements for the same must be made by the parents. When the arrangements are completed, the young man is allowed to visit the lady, but not familiarly.

Reputation.

The reputation is the man. There are two classes of people who might be expected to be startled at this statement; but, unfortunately, only one class will be, and that not the one which should be.

The class of people whom we expect to be moved to indignation by the assertion that the reputation is the man, is an honest but deluded class. They are theorists, dreamers. They are high-strung people, who are inflamed by the very intimation that what their neighbors think them has something to do with what they are. They may be divided, again, into those who are deluding themselves to destruction, and those who may one day reach that blessed existence where alone—if anywhere—their theory can have any operation.

The class of people whom we do not expect to startle are those who are never startled at anything until the last minute.

A man cannot be contrary to his reputation. Here is the logic: What a man does, he is; what he does, is his reputation: *ergo*, what his reputation is he is. The only conceivable way in which a man can escape his reputation is by isolating himself from his fellow men and doing nothing for them, with them, or against them. And that man is out of the question, because he who does nothing is nothing.

To some few these statements may seem self-evident, but we are convinced that the great majority of people will find in them grounds for argument. They show by their lives that they do not believe the philosophy contained in them. They either do not believe there is such a thing as reputation, or they put little value on it. They think it is writing in water, instead of carving in granite; that it is no sooner written than gone, instead of graven on the face of the everlasting hills, to be seen and read by all men. Young men throw away for dollars reputations which are priceless and irrecoverable. More than that—old men throw away for dollars reputations which they have been years in creating, and which would be the most valuable heritage they could leave their children.

If men realized at the outset of life how diffusive and lasting reputation is, there would be less remorse at the close. It is almost literally true, that a bad reputation never dies.

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

For our fellow men are more eager to speak of our evil deeds than of our good ones. The good ones speak for themselves.

Japanese ornaments are used on fall bonnets.

Fretting.

Perhaps there is no failing so common among American women, and, at the same time, so detrimental to the comfort of the household, as fretfulness. So universal is it that the house-mother who can go through the ordinary routine of the day without unjust, and unwise fault-finding and censure of some, or all of the members of her family, is a very rare exception. It does not require any great occasion of profound annoyance and disturbance; the most trifling circumstance is usually sufficient; a child leaves the door open, the men are ten minutes late to their dinner, a pocket handkerchief is blown off the clothes line, the teacher is sick and there is no school; any little thing, however unimportant, will ruffle the temper and give that fretful whine to the voice which effectually banishes peace and equanimity from the house.

It reminds me of nothing so much as the electrical sparks which prick your fingers when you smooth pussy's fur the wrong way. And trifles alone seem to have this irritating power. Let great troubles fall upon the household, and the peevish fretful woman becomes a very Spartan, and works heroically, through difficulties the most obdurate, and circumstances the most annoying, without a word of complaint. This faculty of fretting is seldom or never exercised except on members of one's own family. The woman who has kept her children in a chronic state of hatefulness all day, who has driven her husband from the house in a towering state of disgust, and cultivated the spirit of contrariness in her servants, till they are prepared to call sweet, sour, and black, white; will be as gentle as a summer morning should a neighbor call, or a peddler rap at the door, or a tramp ask for his dinner.

It is one of the mysteries of this mysterious disease that precisely the persons she loves best, who have the strongest claim upon her forbearance, and on whom her happiness so entirely depends; just these and no other does she make to suffer. If she has occasion to send an errand by her neighbor's husband and he forgets it, she smilingly assures him it is no matter, if her visitors' children leave the doors open in fly-time, or track in the mud, she bears it patiently; but her own husband whom she loves utterly, and her precious children for whom she would make any sacrifice and bear any suffering, she will wound with a sharp word or an ill-timed or undeserved reproof when it would seem to be so much easier to spare them; the effects on the husband is of course different, as temperament and disposition differ. Many men bear it patiently, some don't notice it at all; others consider it a feminine vagary, infinitely beneath their consideration, and some are so outrageously ugly, that their wives dare not fret at them, but in that case the servants and children get a double share. Its effect on servants is to keep up that system of change which is the bane of American housekeeping. Few girls will stay long in a place where the mistress frets, and so many women do fret, that servants are forever moving on.

But the meanest of all is to fret at the children. The husband can go off on business, or he can at least have the satisfaction of answering back; the servants can find another place, and be fretted at by another woman, but the children have no business; they must not answer back; and they can't move on. They can only bear. The delicate and sensitive live in a state of chronic irritation, the timid grow nervous and cowardly, the shy and secretive learn to lie; the sturdy and bold grow belligerent and ugly. Their childhood is despoiled of its beauty and happiness and one way, or another, they suffer for it all their lives.

Fretfulness seldom shows itself, at least to any extent, until maturity. Marriage seems especially to develop it; old maids, notwithstanding public opinion, seldom fret. The childless woman is quite as likely to be fretful is the mother of a houseful, and sometimes an irritable, exacting woman will become gentle and patient after the birth of a baby.

Reform Your Tables.—A gentleman from Smithville, Mo., sends us the following: The great American malady is the malady of the stomach. Conscientious people become dyspeptics; nonconscientious people become drinkers. Bear in mind this fact, that the appetite for drink is not necessarily made by drinking, but in nine cases out of ten it is created and cultivated at your tables—in your children—by the use of coffee, tea, pepper, pickles, mustard, spices, too much salt, hot bread and pastry, raw meat and grease, and above all, by the use of tobacco. The cry of a depraved appetite and inflamed stomach is always for something stronger. Reform your tables if you wuold reform your drunkards and save your sons.

Apple Butter Without Apples.—Now that apples are scarce, the following is worthy of trial: Take one-half pint of cheap black molasses, and one-half pint of good vinegar, mix well; put it on the stove until it boils, then take it off; mix well one-eighth pint of flour with cold water into a thin batter, then pour all these together, and boil until it gets as thick as you want it, stirring constantly. Put in cinnamon or allspice, to suit your taste, and you will have a good apple butter.

Boston Brown Bread.—Three and three-quarter cupfuls Indian cornmeal, two and a half cupfuls rye meal, two-thirds cupfuls molasses, one quart either sweet or sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in the milk; steam in a tin pudding boiler for five hours, then take off the cover and set it in the oven to remain till morning.

Omelet.—Four eggs, whites beaten separately; one large tablespoonful flour, one cupful milk, little salt; cook slowly and cover while cooking.

Cream Pie.—One pint sweet cream, the whites of two eggs, well beaten; sweeten to the taste with pulverized sugar. One crust.

In a Tight Place.—Henry Cabe, sexton of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alburgh Centre, Vt., went to the church the other morning to start the fires, when he found that he had left his keys at home, and attempted to creep into the building through a small hole in the wall. He got half through and stuck, and could neither move forward nor back. He then howled for help, but, his head being inside the building, nobody heard him, and he was obliged to remain in that unpleasant predicament 'until a couple of ladies, coming along, saw his protruding and struggling legs, seized upon them and drew him out.

Nasby wants a leather dollar. That's our currency. We're often strapped.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Dangerous Leave-Taking.

The reading of the following narrative from the Providence *Journal* should put every one on guard against trifling with a train of cars:

As the 6:45 train for Wickford Junction was about to leave, two women were noticed, apparently bidding each other good-bye. One was standing on the platform of a car; the other was standing on the platform that runs out from that end of the station.

The train started slowly; there seemed to be no need of the final farewell just yet, so the woman on the depot platform walked along, still holding on to the hand of her friend. The speed of the train increased, so did the speed of the woman on the platform. Still they kept hold of hands.

A young man, an interested observer of the transaction, could not quite make up his mind whether she that was off the train wished to get on, or she that was on wished to get off. The speed of the train still increased, until the woman on the platform began to trot, and then to run; still they kept hold of hands.

Those acquainted with the locality will remember that the platform extends some distance from the station, and at the end of it a fence commences, which runs along a couple of feet or so from the track. The woman on the platform by this time was going pretty fast, and when she reached the end of the platform she didn't stop.

Still they kept hold of hands. The result was, the woman on the platform fell down between the fence and the moving train, and pulled the woman from the car down there with her.

There the two were piled up in a small space, in imminent danger of getting under the train that was moving quickly by them. There was a second of silent astonishment, and then they both screamed.

The interested spectator now became a frightened spectator, and then a rescuer. He rushed to the aid of these unfortunates, expecting every moment to see one or both caught by the train and dragged under the wheels.

Before he reached them, however, one had in some way managed to get through the fence and out of the way, while the other lay on her back, kicking frantically. Fearing she would, in her wild endeavors, strike the train to her own great sorrow, the young man reached in through the fence, caught her by the feet, and held them till the train had passed, when she arose and inquired if she was perfectly safe.

Advice Not Taken.

Few of us who admiringly contemplate the great career of Daniel Webster have reflected what a splendid juggler he might have made. But one cannot follow everybody's advice, and Daniel Webster, whatever the loss may have been to him or to the world, certainly neglected the opportunity to become a wizard. Mr. Harvey, his anecdote-biographer, repeats his story of his last visit to the Hansons in Hanover (a family whom his father had befriended), just before his graduation from college.

"I spent the night, and was about to leave the next morning, when Hanson said to me,—

"'Well, Daniel, you are about to graduate. You've got through college, and have got college larnin', and now what are you going to do with it?'

"I told him I had not decided on a profession.

"'Well,' said he, 'you are a good boy; your father was a kind man to me, and was always kind to the poor. I should like to do a kind turn for him and his. You've got through college, and people that go through college either become ministers, or doctors, or lawyers. As for bein' a minister, I would never think of doin' that; they never got paid anything. Docterin' is a miserable profession; they live upon other people's ailin's, are up nights, and have no peace. And as for bein' a lawyer, I would never propose that to anybody. Now,' said he, 'Daniel, I'll tell you what! You are a boy of parts; you understand this book-larnin' and you are bright. I knew a man who had college larnin' down in Rye, where I lived when I was a boy. That man was a conjurer; he could tell, by consultin' his books and study, if a man had lost his cow, where she was. That was a great thing; and if people lost anything, they would think nothin' of payin' three or four dollars to a man like that, so as to find their property. There is not a conjurer within a hundred miles of this place, and you are a bright boy, and have got this college larnin'. The best thing you can do, Daniel, is to study that, and be a conjurer!'"—*Companion.*

Plebeian Gout.

The doctor said it was the gout—a clear case. Everybody smiled hugely at the idea; for beyond the most frugal limit of appetite, including occasional tea, the sufferer had not gone. There was a great flutter in the family, because a case of gout they deemed brought respectability with it.

But in this instance it had left the charmed circle of aristocracy, and had planted its[illegible] directly upon a plebeian toe—painfu[illegible], it is true, but it was "respectable," and a grateful posterity, it was deemed, would look back reverently to the one who had introduced gout into the family blood.

Then old plates were sought, by which to define the true position for the patient—to determine whether the foot should rest at an angle of forty or sixty degrees, or on a plane with the horizon. The world affected to laugh—it was such a joke! but though men tried to sneer it down as rheumatism, and roar that it was erysipelas, the doctor (who ought to know) said it was the gout, and the sufferer, standing on his crutches, swore he would cut his toe off before he would abate one nail of his claim—that it was *so*.—*Scrap-Book.*

Picking Up Things in Paris.—Among the minor industries of the great cities that of picking up things in the streets is not the least lucrative. Besides the rubbish, stumps of cigars, for instance, which are turned to account, articles of real value are dropped daily by their owners. In Paris the total number of articles found on the public highway and deposited by the finders at the Perfecture of Police during the year 1877 amounted to about 16,000, of which 4,650 were purses, bracelets, watches, jewelry, and gold and silver objects of various descriptions. The actual cash contained in the purses found amounted to $14,716.80, to say nothing of the money value of the trinkets, watches and other articles. A very small proportion of this property is ever returned to its owners. The police do their best by advertisement in the newspapers to publish the discovery of the lost articles, but with little effect, and, after a certain time, most of them are handed over to the finders.

Rapidity of Nerve-Force.

Physiologists have determined the rate at which nerve-force, representing a sensation or impulse of thought and action, travels along the nerves. The common phrase "as quick as thought," is found to be by no means so applicable as is generally supposed, especially when it is discovered that thought or nervous impulse, as compared with light or electricity, appears as a veritable laggard. For whilst light travels at the rate of many thousands of miles—about one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles according to the latest researches—in a second of time, nerve-force in man passes along his nerves at a rate varying from one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty to two hundred feet per second. Or, to use Mr. Galton's words, nerve-force is "far from instantaneous" in its action, and has "indeed no higher velocity than that of a railway express train."

As we could naturally suppose from a consideration of this fact, small animals presenting us with a limited distance for nerve-force to travel, will avoid rapid blows and shift for themselves in the struggle for existence at a much quicker rate than large animals. Take two extreme cases in illustration of this fact. A mouse hears a suspicious or threatening sound, and at once, so to speak, accomodates its actions and movements to its protection. The ear of the mouse, as one of its "gateways of knowledge," is situated so close to the brain that the interval which elapses between the reception of the sound by the ear, or between its transmission as an impulse to the brain and the issue of a command of second impulse from the brain to the muscles of the body for the purpose of movement, is too short to be perfectly appreciated by the observer.

In a whale, on the contrary, which may attain a length of eighty feet, a much longer interval will elapse before action of body follows on nervous impulse, seeing that the nerve-impulse, has a longer distance to travel. Assuming that in such animals as the whales the nerve-action travels at the rate of seventy or eighty feet per second, it follows that in a large whale which has been struck near the tail by a harpoon, a second or so will elapse before the impulse is transmitted to the brain, whilst another second will pass before the second impulse is sent from the brain to put the muscles of the tail in action for the purpose of retaliating upon the harpooner. In such a case it is assumed that the brain of the animal will be the nervous center or station at which information is received, and from which instructions are in turn telegraphed to the various organs and parts of the body. In the actual details of the case, however, it is probable that the spinal marrow of the animal or some part of it would act as the "head office" for receiving and issuing commands. We know that a headless frog will wipe off with one foot a drop of vinegar that has been placed on the other, and in the absence of the brain we thus assume that the spinal cord may act as a nerve-centre.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Normal Schools.

The first normal school was founded in 1861 by the Abbe De la Salle, canon of the cathedral at Reims, and sixteen years later a teachers' class was opened in connection with an orphan shool at Halle, the pupil-teachers receiving two years' training under the head master, August Hermann Franke, under whom the system developed surprisingly, and soon received the invaluable support of Frederick the Great. Other normal schools were opened in Hanover, Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium, and, about forty years ago, in Great Britain, whence they have extended into nearly every civilized country. The aims of the schools are well expressed in the following extract of the Prussian law: "The directors of teachers' seminaries shall rather seek to conduct the pupil-teachers by their own experience to simple and clear principles, than to give them theories for their guidance; and with this end in view, primary schools shall be joined to all teachers' seminaries, where the pupil-teachers may be practiced in the art of teaching." There are now about 850 normal schools in Europe, the British colonies, and British India, the latter having 104.

Massachusetts was the first State in the American Union to establish normal schools, of which there are now 137, with over 29,000 pupils and over 1,000 instructors, Ohio and Pennsylvania each having twelve schools, while New York State has nine, Illinois and Missouri eight each, and Massachusetts seven. The largest number of pupils are in New York, however, where there are 4,158. The necessity of such schools needs no other enforcement than a few statistics relating to education in the United States. Nearly 9,000,000 scholars are enrolled in the public schools. Nearly 5,000,000 are in attendance daily, and about 231,000 teachers are employed, including 133,000 women. The amount expended annually upon this vast scheme, which seems almost fabulous, is about $82,000,000, and the imagination is carried away by the tremendous suggestiveness of the figures.—*Wm. H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Women of Normandy.—On the coast of Normandy the women are tough and hard to kill. A few weeks ago the wives of three fishermen, having filled their baskets with shell-fish, were going home, when they found themselves suddenly in the midst of a dense fog, which prevented their seeking land. But they knew their way, and walked on. This was about 6 o'clock in the evening. When they thought they were near home they were surprised by the tide. They walked as long as they could, but at length had to stop. The water was then up to their knees. They had to remain in the water till the tide receded, the fog being still dense. They screamed as loudly as they could, but heard no voice in reply, and they were finally overtaken by the morning tide. Meanwhile their husbands were running up and down the sands with lighted torches, screaming with all their might; but neither party saw or heard the other. At last the fog cleared away and the tide ran out; and the three fishermen's wives were rescued, after having been in the water twenty-four hours, and during a night when the frost had bitten every tree in the neighborhood. They did not seem to feel much the worse for their adventure, and were inblined to laugh over it.

The Albany *Journal* says of the Democrats: "Since they obtained control of the House, every Doorkeeper they have named has turned out so badly that they have been compelled to remove them." Yes, the Democrats always remove an officer when he turns out badly. The Republicans, but for the inconvenience of having nine-tenths of the offices vacant, should have done the same thing.

The Garden and Cabin-Building Bird of Australia.

This bird selects for its hut and garden a spot on a level with the plain, having in its center a small shrub, with a trunk about the height and size of a small walking-stick. Around the base of this central support it constructs, of different mosses, a sort of cone, about a span in diameter. This cone of moss serves to strengthen the central pilaster, upon the top of which the whole edifice is sustained. The height of the cabin is at least half a meter. All around, from the top of the central pilaster and diverging outward therefrom, arranged methodically in an inclined position, are long stems, their upper ends supported on the apex of the pilaster, and their lower resting on the ground, and thus all around, excepting immediately in front. In this way is made the cabin, conical in form and quite regular in the shape the whole presents when the work is completed. Many other stems are then added and interwoven in various ways, so as to make a roof at once strong and impervious to the weather. Between the central pilaster and the insertion in the ground there is left a circular gallery in the shape of a horse-shoe. The whole structure has a total diameter of about a meter.

The long, straw-like stems of which it makes use as rafters, are the slender and upright branches of a species of orchid (*Dendrobrium*), an epiphytal plant that grows in large tufts on the mossy branches of tall trees. They are as slender as fine straws, and are about half a meter in length. These stems retain their small and closely-packed leaves, which are still living, and continue to maintain their life a long while, as is the case with the greater part of the epiphytal orchids of the tropics; and there is little doubt that these sagacious birds select this plant, on account of this vitality, purposely, to prevent the decay of their dwelling.

But the æsthetic tastes of our "gardeners" are not restricted to the construction of a cabin. Their fondness for flowers and for gardens is still more remarkable. Directly in front of the entrance to their cabin is a level place occupying a superficies about as large as that of the structure itself. It is a miniature meadow of soft moss, transported thither, kept smooth and clean, and free from grass, weeds, stones, and other objects not in harmony with its design. Upon this graceful green carpet are scattered flowers and fruit of brilliant colors, in such a manner that they really present the appearance of an elegant little garden. The greater number of these ornaments appear to be accumulated near the entrance to the cabin. The variety of the objects thus collected is very great, and they were always of brilliant colors. — *Scribner's Monthly.*

An Awful Holocaust.

At Tientsin, says the Hong Kong *Mail*, a terrible calamity occurred. A fire broke out at 10 o'clock in the morning, at one of the relief yards established outside the city wall for the benefit of the famine refugees. A strong Northeast wind was blowing at the time, and scarcely an hour passed before all the sheds were burned, and between 2,800 and 3,000 women and children were suffocated or burned to death. As correct an estimate as I can get gives the number of inmates as 3,000, of which only a little over 100 escaped. The location of this soup kitchen was unfortunate. On the East side was the city ditch; on a part of the South and West sides was an ice pit, while houses lined the remaining sides. In addition, it was surrounded by a strong fence of kauliang stalks plastered with mud, in which there was only one gate, and it is said that on the bursting forth of the flames, the gate-keeper locked the gate and ran away. Many of the Chinese showed much courage in trying to render assistance, as testified by an eye witness, who, passing just at the time, hastened to do what he could in tearing down the fence and rendering other services. He speaks of the scene at that time as terrible beyond description. The scene presented after the fire had done its work was ghastly and horrible, and the picture of it rises before my mind as one that can never be effaced. The contortions of the features, the positions of the bodies, hands, limbs, mouth and eyes, the same as when the flame and smoke overtook them, reminded one of the description of Pompeii. Had the gate been left open probably many more might have made their escape, but so rapidly did the flames spread through the mat sheds, and in the straw and mats spread on the ground as a protection against dampness, that before an opening could be made in the fence few even were left to linger on in suffering. How the fire originated no one seems to know—a spark, possibly, from the range where at the time the millet was cooking.

Initiating a Green Hand.—The Watertown (New York) *Times* tells this story: "A rather ludicrous sight was witnessed a while ago on the top of an incoming freight train. The conductor of a train had ordered a brakeman, a very green hand, to the head of the train, there to repeat all signals to the engineer as given by him (the conductor) to the brakeman on the back of the train. The last brakeman was a comical genius, so he determined to have some fun with 'greeny.' The first few signals necessary to the running of the train were all right, but soon the end brakeman commenced his fun. He lay down on the top of the car and rolled over. 'Greeny' on the other end of the train, thinking it was a signal, did likewise. The end brakeman's leg went up in the air, then the other leg went up, then both legs together, then a yell, then both legs commenced to kick, and a grand kicking match commenced. 'Greeny' took all this maneuvering of the end brakeman as signaling, and repeated accordingly. Thus they were drawn into town, flat on their backs and kicking in the air."

Those Who Live in Glass Houses, &c.—The proverb, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," dates back to the union of England and Scotland, at which time London was inundated with Scotchmen. This did not please the Duke of Buckingham, who organized a movement against them, and parties formed, who went about nightly to break their windows. In retaliation, a party of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, which stood in St. Martin's Fields, and had so many windows that it went by the name of the Glass House. The Duke appealed to the King, who replied: "Steenie, Steenie, those wha live in glass houses should be carefu' how they fling stanes."—*Chambers' Journal.*

In old times, when legislators thought that even folly and fashion could best be regulated by statute, tight lacing was forbidden—a sort of stay law, as it were.

Mrs. Stoddard's Trial.

BY ISADORE ROGERS.

Bill Stoddard is just the meanest man that ever drew the breath of life. I wouldn't shed a tear if lightnin' would strike him and knock him into the furtheet corner o' kingdom come. I didn't 'spose that there was a man in the world that could be so everlastin' mean and aggravatin'. What has he done? He's done that he ought to be hung for. You see there was another fellow paying attention to me when I first saw Will, and I never told of it before, but the actual fact of it is that I had about half a notion to marry the other fellow, for he really was handsomer than Will, but he didn't seem to feel so bad when I went with Will as Will did when I went with him, and I finally got to thinkin' that maybe Will cared the most for me, and if there's anything in the world that it pays a woman to look out for when she's makin' a bargain for life, it's to be sure to get a husband whose love will be true, and lastin', and constant as the little troubles that come all along the way, for when you take that away there's nothin' left to lighten em, and that's what makes so many women grow old, and cross, and tired lookin' when they ought to look about as well as ever.

I won't say but what Will's been good enough, and I've never been sorry for one single minute for the choice I made, but some way he's always held a grudge agin' Phil. Elmer. It seems to me that the fact that I sent Phil. adrift for his sake ought to satisfy him, but somehow it's always seemed to worry him to think that I ever did care for any one else, and it's the only unpleasantness that's ever come between us. He's made me feel meaner than dirt many a time for thoughtlessly mentionin' Phil's. name. There's nothing ever cuts me up like that. I wouldn't feel half so bad if he'd swear at me, and this mornin' he said:

"Susan, I want to go to town to-day with a load of potatoes, and you know I've been uncommon busy lately, and I wish you'd go down cellar and help me sort 'em over."

It ain't often he asks me to do anything like that, and I said I would as soon as I combed my hair.

"O, never mind your hair," says he; "you're handsomer now than lot's o' women that's ten years younger, and, besides, whose agoin' to see you down cellar?"

So I went just as I was and worked till about ten o'clock, and then we heard somebody at the door. Will went to open it, and pretty soon he called me to come up out of the cellar. I went, and there stood Phil. Elmer. I hadn't seen him for fifteen years, but he was as handsome as ever. He looked as if he wanted to shake hands with me, but the potatoes had been frosted a little, and some of 'em was wet and muddy, and I cast a glance toward the looking-glass, and there was a dirty streak across my face and my hair all every way, for I'd only slicked it over a little before breakfast. I was so beat that I couldn't say hardly a word, and Will stood there lookin' perfectly happy to see how mortified I was.

Phil. said that he'd just come from Colorado and told Will that he'd call that mornin' or he didn't want to go back without seein' all the old friends, and his wife had charged him particularly to come and see me, for we were girls together. I told him that I guessed Will had forgotten to mention it, and that was about all that I dared to say, for I knew that if I acted as though I was a bit glad to see him, that Will wouldn't like it.

Phil. didn't stay long, and Will laughed till the tears ran down his face to think how dreadfully beat I looked when I first came up from the cellar.

"Will," says I, "why didn't you tell me that he was comin'?"

"Well, Susan," says he, "if I had told you, you would have fluttered around like a hen with her head cut off, and had this room just a shinin', and had on your nicest calico and prettiest collar, and a blue ribbon in your hair, and you would have asked him to stay to dinner, and made me feel about as I used to when he used to go home with you from spellin' school."

"And I s'pose you wanted to make him think that he hadn't lost anything by not getting me," said I.

"I don't care what he thinks," says he, "and I don't know any reason why you should."

I could have cried just from wounded pride, if I had dared to, for I would have so liked to have had Phil. stay and dinner with us, and see what a co able home Will has provided me for I didn't want him to think that any reason to regret my choice. P Will is right in thinking that I h business to care for Phil's. opinic sometimes when he's made me mi for a whole day by words that it take him two minutes to say, I car wondering if Phil. would have ma unhappy in the same way. Of co know it's wrong, and I try to th something else as quick as I can, t read something like this,

"Still the thoughts we can not bridl
Force their way against the will,"

and it fits my case just as though made a-purpose. And yet I feel dreadfully wicked when I think that it's nothing but Will's love for me that makes him act so. But I must confess that I'd rather it would manifest itself some other way, for I never dreamed that there was anything in a husband's love that could make a woman feel so miserable. I'm sorry that I said that I wouldn't care if lightning would strike him. If anything should happen to him now I should always think that it was judgment upon me; but with my temper and disposition I can't always do right, especially when I don't know what my duty is, as it frequently happens.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A NOVEL FIRE-ESCAPE.—An Iowa deaf mute has invented a novel fire-escape. It is a cap or turban to be placed on the head and fastened securely under the chin. It contains enough material to form a small balloon, and when inflated looks like a balloon. It is so arranged that when placed on the head in its collapsed state the air can enter it from underneath and expand it. In case of danger it is adjusted firmly on the head, and the wearer then jumps boldly from the window of the burning building; the air instantly rushes into the turban, swells it into a balloon, and, buoyed by it, the wearer comes down so gently as to strike the ground with little force. The inventor claims that with it one can jump safely from a fourth-story window; but to make certain of it and to impart confidence to the jumper, there is a pair of huge padded shoes to be fastened on the feet, so as to blunt the concussion.

"WHAT'S the matter with your eye, Tommy?" "Oh! it's only been going through an operation at the hands of a knockulist; that's all."

The English Navy.

In speaking of the prospects of England in the case of a war with other European nations, great stress is always laid upon the magnificent fleet of war vessels which she possesses, and the strength which she could thus wield upon the seas everywhere. Powerful indeed is her navy, and it would be difficult for any nation to cope with her upon the ocean, but recent discussions in the House of Commons show that perfect satisfaction and confidence is not felt in the way in which these splendid ships are built. The London *Times*, last year, two or three times astonished the English public by declaring that a ship then constructing, at a cost of $2,600,000 and designed to be the most powerful war vessel afloat, was so modeled as to possess the least amount of stability possible, and the running out of her guns at a time when the waves were rolling high, or a sudden effort to turn in an angry sea, would result in her being capsized, especiaaly if she had been injured in the unarmored ends. This ship had been "started upon the principle that as the power of guns had increased so much more rapidly than the power of armor, it was necessary to make the central citadel of a certain thickness of armor, without regard to the state of the ends of the vessel."

About the middle of last month, Parliament began to give its attention to the matter. In the course of the stirring debates that have since taken place, many interesting facts regarding the English Navy have been given to the public. Among other things, it was stated that of thirty-nine iron-clads built between October, 1861, and April, 1876, only fifteen were in good working order. The first cost of the useless twenty-four, added to what had been expended for repairs, reached the sum of $40,000,000, which was, in effect, a total loss to the nation. It was also shown that these great ships, with so deep a draught, could not be depended upon for coast operations, and the building of monitors similar to those so effectually used by the United States during the rebellion, was strongly recommended. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, the further discussion of the matter has been postponed for the present, but since the attention of the British Government has been so thoroughly aroused by the recent terrible accident to the *Eurydice* off of the Isle of Wight, and by the facts which have been made known for its consideration, some steps will be taken to remedy existing defects as soon as possible.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Romantic Murder.

The novelist who is looking for the plot of a first-class sensational story will find in the history of a romance in real life a parallel to which can scarcely be found outside the pages of fiction. That it should have occurred in this evening of a century of railroads and telegraph lines and newspapers is, perhaps, the most singular of the whole affair. The scene is laid in Pickens county, Georgia. First we have the pretty, popular, impetuous daughter of a respectable citizen running the usual career of a country belle, winding up, as it properly should, in matrimony to a young fellow of her own class, upon whom the bonds of wedlock appear to have hung very lightly. During the Christmas season of 1877 his attentions to a lady so enraged the young wife that she stabbed her to death in a country ball room. Around the wife, thus become a murderess, the husband, his father and brethren formed a bodyguard and fought their way out of the building where the tragedy was enacted. With a loyalty and devotion to the guilty woman rarely witnessed in these prosaic days, they resolved that she should not be surrendered to the officers of the law, and in a few days, armed and equipped, they moved from Pickens county, no one daring to oppose their progress. In a short time they disappeared, and the sad event was gradually dying out of the memories of all save the friends of the murdered woman.

Recently, however, the fugitives were heard from in North Carolina, and a party was organized to effect their capture. A long chase, a desperate resistance, an attempted rescue, and two prison cells for husband and wife and a baby child are thus far the completed chapters of this Georgia romance. A case in which many of the darker [illegible] bet- curi- into nals. the fresh infor- y has to the these eport. ıdless rable t was rilled About the time it was completed an immense vein of water was struck, which flowed one hundred feet into the air. The well has been flowing some months, and is yet throwing the water about fifty feet into the air. Recently the family living in the vicinity of the well were startled by a loud, rumbling sound, not much unlike thunder. They found, on going out of doors, the noise proceeded from the well. Balls of fire rose above the column of water and exploded with considerable violence. The phenomenon continued for some time. Then the rumbling noise and the balls of fire ceased.

DON PIATT, in his paper, expresses himself as decidedly opposed to the use of the pistol and knife, as in Princeton College, in carrying on the custom of "hazing." Head-punching with the fist, as enacted in English Colleges, he admires. It is healthy and manly; it is good exercise, stimulates the circulation, regulates the digestion, and develops good manners. Donn is a queer boy, with a queer head, that can stand a good deal of punch.

TROUGHT SHE WAS A TRAMP.—An old lady named Curtis, living in Stetson, with an old coat over her head, went past the barn door Friday evening while a young man named Kimball was feeding the cattle. He thought it was a tramp, and plunged the pitchfork into the old lady's side, one tine penetrating the lung and inflicting fatal injuries.

THE criterion of true beauty is, that it increases on examination; if false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and is not merely the creation of fancy.

DUTIES are ours, events are God's.—*Cecil.*

The Latest Invention.

Not content with inventing the phonograph, Mr. Edison has just perfected another contrivance which he calls the Aerophone. What it is and what it will do are told by an "interviewer" connected with the New York *World*:

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Edison, "that I cannot show you the aerophone to-day; I have just sent the application for a patent to Washington, and have taken the machine I had here to pieces." That he has invented a machine which, placed upon a locomotive, will raise its voice and announce in giant tones, that can be heard for miles, "I am engine Marmaduke, and will stop at Boonton Station," or whatever other warning or information it chooses, there is not the least reason to doubt. The vibrating diaphragm principle in use in the marvellous phonograph is made a key to the mystery. The vibrating-plate which in the phonograph moves a sharp point over a revolving cylinder, in the aerophone operates as a valve to shut off and open the flow of steam through a pipe leading from the boiler to a peculiarly arranged horn or whistle. By this contrivance the steam, instead of producing a long, continuous toot, is made to pronounce words.

"It is quite simple," said Mr. Edison, smiling upon the perplexed reporter, "but if you don't understand it altogether, just take my word for it that this thing will utter words which can be heard distinctly four miles off, and wait patiently for a few weeks, when I will demonstrate what I say to you."

With this, for the present, the reporter had to content himself, Mr. Edison first having called his attention to the immense value it would have on shipboard in time of fog, or in lighthouses on stormy coasts, from which, by its aid, the keepers could hail all surrounding vessels, informing them of their whereabouts, and of the peculiar dangers of each particular coast.

"I have been so busy in perfecting the phonograph," said Mr. Edison, "that I have thought of but little else for the last two weeks. All the phonographs that have as yet been exhibited are, you know, very imperfect, or rather very meagre in their results. They have been mere experiments. I have, however, perfected the instrument, and in a few days a talking-machine that is a talking-machine will be completed." So saying, he led the way down stairs to a machine shop, where eight busy machinists were industriously at work, and where a perfect network of leather bands, attached to all manner of machines, was in animated motion. Among the workmen, looking over their shoulders and giving instructions here and there, this little man, whose brain had supplied the occasion for all that was going on, moved quietly about, while the reporter, lost in admiration, followed behind. Eight men, and these the most expert machinists—Swiss workmen all of them—are employed at an expense of several hundred dollars a week, merely to make in iron and brass the myriad inventions that are constantly taking form in his mind.

"Ah, here it is," said he, picking up a circular piece of brass, the surface of which was reamed with a fine thread, which, starting at the centre, ran around the plate many thousand times before the circumference was gained. "This is to take the place of the cylinder in the new phonograph. It revolves, you see, in this way (placing it upon a pivot and twirling it around like a platter), and the pointer, which is attached to the diaphragm, will follow the thread by means of a movable arm. The plate will be turned by clockwork to insure a uniform rate of motion. Instead of having to put the sheets of tin-foil directly on a cylinder, with the risk of tearing in removing them, by the means of this flat plate we will be able to have the tin-foil made secure to a cardboard frame, which, having holes at the four corners, that will just fit over four pegs, can be easily lifted from the machine when used, and put away in a safe place until wanted again."

The reporter asked how many words could be put upon a sheet of tin-foil sufficiently large to cover this plate, which is about ten inches in diameter. Mr. Edison replied that he was confident any ordinary 50-cent novel could easily be regulated upon it. To perfect the cultivation of the phonograph's voice so that it will be capable of transmitting precisely the same tones of voice that are spoken to it, Mr. Edison is engaged in making an affair to take the place of the metallic funnel which is now used to bring out the sound. He proposes to construct a tube which shall be shaped like the interior of the human mouth, and which shall be supplied with teeth somewhat similar to those employed in the *vox humana* organ-stop.

"I have another idea," said he. "I propose, in sending the exhibit of several of my inventions to the Paris Exposition, to have a large phonograph running in the machinery department. I will have a piece of tin-foil electrotyped so that the impressions upon it will not wear out by constant use. A very simple contrivance will shift the cylinder—I intend using one of the cylinder phonographs for this purpose—after it has passed under the pointer, to the other side, and so a perpetual stream of talk can be kept up. I havn't decided just what to make this everlasting phonograph say, but have thought that it would be a good plan to have it repeat in several languages—say, French, English, German, Italian, &c.—instructions how to get to the main exhibition of phonographs, which I presume will be in some other building." He was perfectly serious, and proposed while they were upon the subject the reporter should test with him the phonograph's ability to sing a part song. A double mouthpiece was then attached to one of the machines, and Mr. Edison taking the air, the reporter volunteering a tenor, a popular negro melody was forthwith sung to the machine. "Now," said Mr. Edison, preparing to set the cylinder in motion, "you will, I think, distinctly hear two parts." Instantly the duet began, and continued perfectly through two verses, and the chorus. "Sometimes, you know," said the inventor, with a merry laugh, "rude people will talk at concerts; suppose we see if we can produce that effect." Reversing the cylinder, he then poured into the mouthpiece a string of meaningless sentences and ejaculations, occasionally interpolating a shrill whistle and a cat-call. The effect when the phonograph again began to operate was droll and wonderful beyond conception. The strains of the duet came forth clear and harmoniously, but it was as if a riot had broken out in a concert room.

ABOUT 4,000 tons of horns are received annually in England from the River Platte; 1,000 horns are usually reckoned as a measurement ton in shipping, though they are frequently freighted by weight. It takes nearly 2,000 horns to weigh a ton.

Unearthly Visitors.

THE FOUR QUEER COMPANIONS.

Cibber, the actor and dramatist, in company with three friends, once made an excursion. Cibber had a false set of teeth; one of his friends a glass eye; a second friend a cork leg; but the third had nothing particular, except a remarkable way of shaking his head. They traveled in a post-coach, and while at the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbor's infirmity, they agreed that at each baiting place they would all affect the same singularity. When they came to breakfast they all squinted, and, as the countrymen stood gaping round, when they alighted:

"Od rot it!" cried one, "how that man squints!"

"Why," said a second, "here be another squinting fellow!"

The third was thought to be a better squinter than the other two, and the fourth better than all the rest. In short, language cannot express how admirably they all squinted—for they went one degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they appeared to have cork legs: and their stumping about made more diversion than at breakfast. At tea they were all deaf; but at supper, which was at the Ship, at Dover, each man resumed his character, the better to play his part in a farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber called out to the waiter:

"Here, you fellow! take out my teeth."

"Teeth, sir?" said the man.

"Ay, teeth, sir! Unscrew that wire, and they'll all come out together."

After some hesitation, the man did as he was ordered. Then another called out:

"Here, you! take out my eye!"

"Lor', sir!" said the waiter, "your eye!"

"Yes, my eye! Come here, you stupid dog! Pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easily as possible."

This done, the third cried out:

"Here, you rascal! Take off my leg!"

This the waiter did with less reluctance, having been before apprised that it was a cork, and also conceiving that it would be his last job. He was, however, mistaken. The fourth watched his opportunity; and while the frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance the eye, teeth and leg lying on the table, cried out in a frightened, hollow voice:

"Come here, sir—take off my head!"

Turning round, and seeing the man's head shaking like that of a mandaran upon a chimney-piece, he darted out of the room, and after stumbling headlong down stairs, ran about the house swearing that the gentlemen above stairs were certainly all devils.

An Elephant Story.

Dr. Livingstone tells us, in his travels, that once, when he and his party came to a beautiful valley, he wandered away from the natives, who were busy cutting up an elephant that had been killed the day before. Looking through his glass, he saw distinctly, at the end of the valley, about two miles off, a great mother elephant playing with its little baby. The little thing was rolling in the mud, in a state of high glee, and would jump up and frisk about her mother, much in the same way as a kitten would round a cat; and the old mother enjoyed the fun quite as much as the baby did. Poor things! they did not know that they were having their last gambol.

It so happened that on that morning some of the Africans belonging to Dr. Livingstone's party had gone off again elephant-hunting; and just when the mother was wagging her tail and flapping her ears, in the excitement of the game, both animals heard a noise which made them stand still, and expand their ears to listen. It was the hunters' blowing through tubes to attract their attention, and shouting loudly:—

"O, chief, chief! we have come to kill you,
O, chief, chief! many more will die beside you,"

etc. The little calf, as the elephant's young one is called, started off in terror; but, seeing the men, she ran up to her mother, just as you would run up to yours, if anything frightened you—and what would your mother do? Throw her arms around you, wouldn't she? and assure you that no one should hurt you. And so this mother threw her trunk around her child, and stood between it and their enemies. Then came a shower of sharp javelins, which covered her side with blood, and made her flee for her life, even forgetting her baby, in the terrible pain. So the poor little one was easily shot to death; and then the mother, with a piercing shriek, turned and charged her pursuers. But it was easy for the nimble natives to escape while the poor animal grew weaker from loss of blood, for fresh showers of spears came, till at last she reeled, and fell down dead.

You won't wonder that good Dr. Livingstone could not bear to watch the painful scene. "I turned from the spectacle of the destruction of these noble animals," says he, "with a feeling of sickness, unrelieved by the recollection that the ivory was mine."

A QUEER LITTLE BEAST.—The Norwegian lemming is an animal about the size of a mouse. It lives under stones in the summer, under snow in the winter. It hisses and bites. About once in ten years they immigrate in large armies. They march in a straight line. They cross lakes and rivers. They go through haystacks rather than go around. Nothing stops them, not fire, cascades, nor swamps. If a man stands in the way they will jump at him as high as his knee. If struck they will turn around and bark and bite like a dog. Foxes, lynxes, owls, hawks, and weasels will follow them and destroy large numbers of them, but it does not check them. They continue their course until they reach the sea, into which they plunge, as persistent and progressive as ever, until the waves drown and exterminate them.

THE following tempting advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the London *Times:* "Cottage vicarage residence, in Dorset, to be let, furnished for three months, April, May, June, very reasonable, lovely country, hill and dale, lanes of ferns carpeted with flowers, extensive views at every gate. Drawing, dining, study, painted walls, four bedrooms. Respectable servant. Varandah, lawn, garden, ample supply of kale, leeks, onions, carrots, turnips, beets, parsnips, spring flowers. A pet donkey, as gentle and wise as a big dog, donkey carriage and cart; fowls and ducks in full lay; last, not least, a pet cat."

THE Chicago *Post* estimates the net losses of different base-ball clubs last season as follows: Chicago, $5,000; St. Louis, $8,000; Hartfords, $2,500; Louisville, $2,000; Boston, $1,500; Stars, $2,000; Indianapolis, $4,000; Tecumseh, $3,000; Milwaukee, $2,000.

An Incident in the Boyhood of Sydney Smith.

We believe it was Sydney Smith who said that in time of danger absence of body was better than presence of mind, and most people will be inclined to agree with the genial divine. The following anecdote of his boyhood will show, however, that the future wit evinced the possession of the latter quality at an early age.

At the time of which we write his father occupied, with his family, the habitable part of a ruinous old castle near Woodford, in Essex, and at a short distance from the castle was a sheet of water, large enough, in English eyes, to be dignified with the title of lake.

Young Sydney, although unable to swim, was passionately fond of boating; but his aquatic aspirations were sadly restricted by the fact that he had no boat, and his father being decidedly opposed to his venturing upon the water at all, was not likely to provide one for him.

In this dilemma Sydney's inventive genius soon found a way of overcoming difficulty. Taking his little sister into confidence, he surreptitiously possessed himself of a large tub from the castle laundry, and, persuading her to accompany him, launched it upon the lake. Provided with a small piece of board as a paddle, the adventurous young navigator managed to paddle his unwieldy craft to the very middle of the lake.

He was greatly elated by his success, and waved his paddle triumphantly aloft with the air of a conqueror. Alas! it slipped from his hand, fell into the water, and floated off beyond his reach, leaving him without any means of propulsion, at the mercy of the winds and waves.

There was nothing for it but to cultivate patience, and wait for succor; so, like a new Diogenes, he remained seated in his tub, trying to calm the fears of his sister, who was now badly frightened and crying bitterly.

It was not long before the perilous position of the two children was noticed from the house, and soon the father and mother, with all the household at their heels, ran down to the bank in great alarm. Indeed, the situation was one of real peril. The crank, top-heavy craft in which they were embarked seemed ready to capsize every instant, and the agonized father could think of no means of rescuing his darlings that did not involve so much loss of time as to invite a catastrophe.

A favorite dog had followed the others to the shore, and, as if understanding that something was amiss, several times plunged into the water, and after swimming out a little way, returned, apparently conscious of his inability to help.

Young Sydney, however, who had remained cool and collected, despite the lamentations of his mother and the others, suddenly exclaimed: "Get a rope, father, get a rope, and tie it to Jack's collar; perhaps I can call him to me!"

His father, filled with admiration for the courage and self-possession of the boy, quickly procured a rope, and tying one end to Jack's collar, pointed to the tub, while Sydney, at the same time, called and whistled to the dog.

The intelligent animal at once sprang into the water and swam out toward the tub, while Mr. Smith paid out the rope from the shore, and Sydney encouraged the dog with shouts of "Here, Jack! Here, Jack! Good dog!—good fellow!" and the like. It was a long swim, and the anxious watchers hardly hoped that the dog could accomplish it; but he stuck to his task bravely, and at length reached the tub, and was seized by the collar by his delighted young master. Untying the rope from the dog's neck, Sydney fastened it to the tub, and was speedily drawn to the shore, where the children were instantly clasped in the arms of their overjoyed parents.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Horses and the Horse Trade.

The number of horses in the United States is estimated at 8,000,000, Illinois ranking first in number; New York next with over half a million, then Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky. The number of horses in the New England States is estimated at 500,000, Maine having the largest number, and Massachusetts next. The farm or workhorses of Maine and Vermont are noted throughout the land. The farmer who breeds horses knows his own interest well enough to study the tastes of the community, and to breed up to them. Speed is, to be sure, only one of the many qualities which are essential to a good roadster, and size, style, action, temper, form, constitution, and enduring qualities are equally important in making a general estimate of the character of horses. The horses raised in Maine are, generally speaking, fine specimens of the equine race. So are those imported from Vermont and Canada, the latter having qualities of their own quite distinct from the thorough New England animal. The weight of a good roadster may vary from 950 to 1,000 pounds. For ordinary purposes on the road and for general work an old horse dealer tells us that 1,000 pounds is heavy enough. A larger sized horse would not be found serviceable in horse-cars, omnibuses, or hacks, and certainly not in the buggy or light carriage. A heavy horse will not last so long over the hard pavements of the city as a medium sized one. The practice now conforms to this rule, we believe, as strangers especially will notice in all large cities (in the East, at least) quick, tough horses for most kind of work. A medium-sized horse will range from 14½ to 15½ hands in height.—*Dunton's Spirit.*

AN opulent farmer applied to an attorney about a lawsuit, but was told he could not undertake it, being already engaged on the other side; at the same time he gave him a letter of recommendation to a professional friend. The farmer, out of curiosity, opened it, and read as follows:

"Here are two fat wethers fallen out together,
If you'll fleece one, I'll fleece the other,
And make 'em agree like brother and brother."

The perusal of this epistle cured both parties, and terminated the dispute.

IN the last hours of the late Pope, almost at his death-bed, there were brought to him two lambs, in order that he might bless their wool! This holy wool is to be spun into palliums for the new Scotch archbishops.

TRUE joy is a serene and sober emotion; and they are miserably out that take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolution of a brave mind.

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D. H. HOWE'S
DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING
PORTABLE FENCE!
This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!
Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.
It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind
Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.
For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.
Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,
Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.
fe15w D. H. HOWE, Proprietor.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.:
Thursday, May 9th, 1878.

Democratic Co. Convention and Primaries.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee held at the Court house in Woodland on Saturday, May 4th, 1878, all members present except J. B. Lawson, the following resolutions were passed.

That a County Convention shall be, and is hereby called to meet at the Court House, Woodland, MAY 20TH, 1878, to take action, and nominate candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. To elect a Committee to act jointly with a similar Committee from Solano county to select the joint Delegate for Yolo and Solano.

Also to elect Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Sacramento, May 22, and to transact such other business as shall properly come before the Convention.

The Primaries shall be held in the several precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, MAY EIGHTEENTH, 1878, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P.M., and the manner of selecting the Delegates shall be determined by the people in their primary capacity.

That whilst we believe that property interests of every description should be fairly represented in the Constitutional Convention, we are unalterably opposed to its control by corporations or their hirelings, and to that end reaffirm that cardinal principle of government established by our fathers, that legislation should be directed so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

That we are, as we ever have been, opposed to the encroachment of capital upon the rights of the people.

There shall be no privileged class.

There shall be no State Banks authorized to issue paper to circulate as money.

The circulating medium, whether paper or metal, shall be issued by the general Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

The State has the Constitutional right to regulate and control all private corporations, and to regulate the rates charged by railroad companies for carrying freight and passengers.

That all property shall bear its just share of the public burdens—government bonds, money, and debts secured by mortgages, should be taxed precisely as other property.

That all citizens who favor the principles here set forth, and intend to vote to sustain them, shall be entitled to, and are invited to vote at the Primary Election held under this call.

That all voters who desire to vote at the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention must have their names put on the new Great Register.

The following apportionments of Delegates was made:

Woodland	12	West Cottonwood	3
Cacheville	3	Buckeye	5
Washington	5	East Grafton	4
Merritt	2	West Grafton	3
South Putah	2	North Grafton	2
North Putah	4	Fairview	2
East Cottonwood	4	Quicksilver	1

HARRISON GWINN, Chairman,
J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.

EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.

All publishers and editors of newspapers on the Pacific Coast desirous of promoting fraternal feeling among the craft, are earnestly requested to meet at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at noon on the 6th day of June, 1878, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a Pacific Coast Press Association.

We hope that every newspaper on the coast will be represented at this meeting.

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Home Newspaper, San Francisco.
N. W. SCUDDER,
Argus, Petaluma.
F. K. KRAUTH,
Encinal, Alameda.

On behalf of the Press of the Coast.
San Francisco, April 24th, 1878.

CARELESS BUSINESS MEN.

It is impossible for a man to be careless in business affairs, or unmindful of his business obligations, without being weak or rotten in his personal character. Says Dr. Holland. Show me a man who never pays his notes when they are due, and who shuns the payment of his bills when it is possible, and does both things as a habit, and I shall see a man whose moral character is, beyond all question, bad. We have had illustrious examples of this lack of business exactness. We have had great men whose business habits were simply scandalous—who never paid their bills unless when urged or worried, and who expended for their personal gratification every cent of money they could lay their hands upon. These delinquencies have been apologized for as among the excentricities of genius, or as the unmindfulness of small affairs which naturally attends all greatness of intellect and intellectual effort; but the world has been too easy with them altogether. I could name great men—and the names of some of them rise before the readers of this letter—who are atrociously dishonest. I do not care how many amiable or admirable traits they possess. They were dishonest and untrustworthy in their business relations, and that simple fact condemns them. I am ready to believe any bad of a man who habitually neglects to fulfill his business obligations. Such a man is certainly rotten at heart. He is not to be trusted with public responsibilities, or a rum bottle, or a woman.

NO MORE MILK AND WATER.

The *Sun* thinks that even R. B. Hayes will serve one good purpose; that it will put a stop to milk and water candidates for high offices, at least for one generation. It combats the idea that a fool is necessarily honest or harmless. "On the contrary, there is occasionally an honest fool, but the rule is against it, and while Hayes is by far the most ordinary man that ever was seated in the White House, he has yet done more to destroy the fundamental principles of a free government than any other man of the present age, holding as he does, 'through fraud first triumphant in American history,' the office of President, for which office he was defeated by a popular majority of 250,000 and by 15 in the electoral college. The party of fraud shall go down like the party of treason before the indignant frown of honest men.

MEXICAN TROUBLES AGAIN.

There is a prospect of more trouble on our southwestern frontier from predatory invasions. It is said that the Mexicans are instigating Indian raids. Our relations with Mexico are not what they ought to be, and the whole matter is very perplexing. The United States Government has been restrained from doing its whole duty by a desire to resist the attempts of speculators to bring on a war for their own private purposes, and by the policy of the Government to avoid further annexation of territory. But the time has arrived when the United States must protect her own citizens. We cannot longer permit Mexican outlaws or the Mexican people to oppress either our border population or American residents in Mexico. Everyone would regret a war with that country because she is the weaker party, and because it would end in annexation, says the *Bee*. But a country that will not make an attempt to protect her own people is not fit to live.

OUR PRIVILEGES.

The last severe storm experienced here was toward the close of February, now more than sixty days ago. Since then we have had one smart rain, several showers, and a few cool days. But Sacramentans have had no such spring experience as our friends at the East undergo in like season, with sleet and hail and snow; slush under foot and weeping skies overhead, over which the *Record-Union* felicitates itself. For several weeks our sky has been one of glory and life-giving power. Though our season is backward, according to California experience, it is, and has been, a delightful one. Our atmosphere is heavily laden with the odor of unequaled floral growth, the gems of which deck hundreds of gardens, cluster over many a doorway, and fairly waste in their plenty and luxurance. The palms are broad-spreading and green, the orange is ripening anew, the lemon is throwing off its green for a coat of gold, the season of bud is passed and all manner of fruits are ripening in our orchards. The wild flowers in our sunburban fields fairly smother the earth in the warmth of their generous embrace; the fruit of vine and tree is already in market; we luxuriate upon strawberries and cherries, while appetite promises speedy enjoyment of even richer and more luscious growth. Our days are warm, without great heat, and genial as the most exacting can desire; our nights calm and deliciously soft. We dwell in a semi-tropic spot; we bask beneath Italian skies; we breath an air burdened with aromas of which no Mediterranean shore can boast—indeed while our friends at the East go a-Maying in ulsters, beneath umbrellas, and with overshoes for emergencies, we revel in that freedom which springs from the certainty that even nightfall need have no terrors for us if it finds us still clad in raiment the day warranted, while overcoats have generally been put away, and heavy woolens consigned to the tomb which summer in Sacramento digs for such encumbrances. Our weather indeed has been delightfully moderate: we have had no hot days, no uncomfortable days, no scorching sun, but balmy, inspiring warmth, genial sunshine, and a soft and delicious atmosphere.

WONDERS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where anyone can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river and catch fish without eyes. The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions on the globe. The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over 2700 acres. The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The longest railroad at present is the Pacific Railroad, over 3,000 miles in length. The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, New York; its length is forty and a quarter miles, and it cost $15,500,000. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

CHINESE QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The people of British Columbia are in the midst of an exciting election campaign. The Legislative Assembly has been dissolved and a general election is about to take place. One of the principal issues discussed, both in the printed addresses of candidates and the speeches on the stump, is that connected with Chinese immigration. There is the same unanimity of sentiment in British Columbia as in California on this question. The presence of the Chinese is viewed as an unmixed evil. All the candidates pledge themselves to aid the people in ridding the province of the nuisance. The plan generally proposed to stop the immigration is the imposition of a head tax upon their arrival, as in the Australian Colonies. It may be assumed, therefore, that this question will come up for action early in the next session of the British Columbia Assembly. From the manifestation of feeling now exhibited there is but little doubt but that a head tax will be imposed in accordance with the wishes of the people, says the *Bulletin*. This adds an additional reason why Congress should be prompt in enacting laws which will protect the Pacific Coast States and Territories in a similar manner. Otherwise that portion of the Chinese emigration which is now going to British Columbia, will find its way thorough the Golden Gate.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The House Committee on Education and Labor yesterday, by a vote which lacked one of being unanimous, decided to recommend the passage by the House of the bill heretofore agreed upon by the sub-committee to restrict Chinese immigration by direct legislative enactment. The bill, as finally adopted by the Committee, provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for the master of any vessel to bring more than fifteen Chinese passengers within the jurisdiction of the United States on any voyage, or to take a greater number on board at any foreign port with such intention. A violation of this prohibition will subject him to a fine of $100 for each passenger exceeding fifteen, and also to imprisonment for six months, and in default of payment, the vessel to be liable and the lien immediately enforced by the United States Courts. The masters of vessels arriving from any foreign ports are to furnish to the Collector of Customs a separate sworn list of Chinese passengers, and by a neglect to do so will incur the same penalties which are provided by existing laws for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver manifest of cargoes.

IT IS a fact that the affairs of the Town have been managed more economically by the present Board of Trustees than by any previous one. That the condition of the treasury is much better. That the streets are in better repair, and that the whole machinery of the Town Government is in better condition than it ever has been. Two of the Board are candidates on the Democratic ticket for re-election, and the other gentlemen running on the ticket with them are equally efficient and true. Why not elect them? They are all identified with the best interests of the Town.

A SAD sight—to see two professed Democrats endeavoring to drag the Democratic party into the Republican camp. No telling what disappointed office-seekers will do. Verily, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Russia's Demand for Bessarabia.

LONDON, May 1.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North Deutsche Allamaine Zeitung*, writing about Russia's demand for Bessarabia, says: "Let no one deceive himself as to what is coming. The desire to recover Bessarabia is only the symptom of a wish pervading the entire Russian nation to destroy the Paris treaty. It is not so much Bessarabia that we are striving for. What we aim at is the canceling of this treaty. Whether the rearrangement of Turkey is regulated by a Congress, Conference or war, the demands for the restoration of Bessarabia will always be preferred with the same pertinacity. Suppose we should be balked this time? That would only make us more eager to pursue our object in the future."

Steamer with Russians on Board at Southwest Harbor, Maine.

ELLSWORTH (Me.) May 1.—The passengers on the steamer Cambria at Southwest Harbor prove to be a regularly organized ship's company of sixty officers and six hundred seamen of the Russian Imperial navy, under command of Count Gritenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Lessorsty at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be awaiting a reply. They observe no special secrecy, but permitted the Associated Press agent to freely go about the vessel.

John Bright on the English Cabinet.

LONDON, May 1.—Hon. John Bright spoke at a large peace meeting in Manchester to-day. He declared that there could be no faith in a Beaconsfield Cabinet which had no truth. Lord Beaconsfield was a great disturber of nations. His policy was hateful in the sight of heaven, and hostile to the highest interests of Great Britain.

Thirteen Rioters Guilty of Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—After a six days hearing of the preliminary examination, Justice Sloan, to-day, at Covington, Indiana, found thirteen of the Coal Creek rioters guilty of murder in the first degree, and held them in $5,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Four others were released.

Demonstrations in England.

LONDON, May 2.—Political demonstrations for and against the government are the order of this week. The whole energy of the opponents of the government in the north and centre of England will thus be heard in protest against the policy of the Cabinet. The speeches of Bright and Chamberlain at Manchester directly face the issue raised by the government. They ask the country not to choose between various courses for asserting British interests in the East, but to act on the principle that we have no interests there at all which are worth the cost of war. They ask the government not to decide how far it is prepared to maintain existing treaties, but to pronounce that existing treaties are an utter mistake.

The Situation is Unchanged—Russian and Turkish Ambassadors.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The *Agence Russe* says: The situation is unchanged. Pourparlers continue.

It is stated that Prince Labanoff, formerly Ambassador to Constantinople, will again be appointed to that position instead of General Ignatieff, and that Ismid Pasha will go to St. Petersburg.

Servian Army.

BELGRADE, May 2.—Furloughed soldiers are returning to their colors with apparent enthusiasm. The whole army will be ready to make a forward movement at the end of the week.

Another Detachment of British Troops from India.

BOMBAY, May 2.—The second detachment of troops sailed yesterday amid great enthusiasm.

The Exposition.

PARIS, May 2.—Early this evening the avenues and boulevards were crowded with vehicles and foot passengers. Later, the streets were impassable in many places in consequence of the immense crowds assembled to witness the illuminations, which were beautiful in the extreme. Many buildings in every quarter of the city were decorated with flags of all nations. The American colors abundantly and conspicuously displayed.

Death of John Morrissey.

SARATOGA, May 2.—John Morrissey, ex-Congressman, and State Senator from New York died yesterday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The Eastern Difficulty.

LONDON, May 4.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: Nothing has transpired to-day justifying the supposition which was entertained last night that the prospects were brighter. It is said that pourpalers drag on slowly, although it is believed some little progress has been made relative to the withdrawal of negotiations. It is rumored that the British Cabinet admits in principle the advisability of an interchange of views regarding the essence of the question at issue, provided the present formal difficulties prevent. During a meeting of the Congress are removed. There is good reason to believe that Russia is ready to enter upon such interchange of views, but Great Britain so far has not answered Prince Gortschkoff's reply to Lord Salisbury.

Austrian Troops.

VIENNA, May 3.—A telegram ftom Ogram, Crotin, announces that orders have been issued to commence the concentration of 22,000 men toward the Bosnian frontier.

A Bucharest correspondent says: The latest information is that the eighty trains mentioned yesterday are intended to convey Russian troops and material to Servia. Other reports from Russian sources state that Grand Duke Nicholas will ultimately take command.

An Austro-Hungarian compromise has not yet been arranged. The ministers will meet again Saturday or Monday.

The Situation in Europe.

LONDON, May 5.—Peace or war seems still to oe trembling in the balance, with little progress except in preparations for war. Meantime, the practical consequences of a possible struggle begin to impress themselves upon the public mind. Mercantile interests are suffering a severe chill under authentic news of Russia's preparations to simply stand on the defensive ashore, while striking her antagonist in her commerce on every sea. Russia, they see, is comparatively inaccessible, while no amount of brave effort can save Turkey from destruction. Meanwhile no European Congress will be allowed to put in her bonds. Bismarck really seems to have retired from his mediating efforts, but his heavy hand continues to restrain Austria. So England shall have no ally if she persists in a war simply to cripple Russia's power to seize upon India.

Turkey to Observe Neutrality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Sadyk Pasha has declared that Turkey will observe neutrality in the event of war between England and Russia, and cause her own territory to be respected.

Heligoland to be Fortified.

LONDON, May 5.—The British Admiralty has ordered that the Island of Heligoland be promptly and efficiently fortified.

Servian Advance.

BELGRADE, May 6.—Servian detachments are advancing gradually towards the Prisrend, Mitrovitza and Salonica Railway, at Uskup. Their progress has been impeded by guerilla warfare of the Mahometan arnauts.

The Turks Cavilling.

LONDON, May 6.—The Turks have not even deemed the offer which the Russians apparently made to retire beyond Tchataldja sufficient compensation for the evacuation of this fortress. They point to other unfulfilled treaty stipulations, such as to the non-return of Ottoman prisoners and the constant reinforcement of the Russian army, the sick and wounded being sent home, and allege that a part of the Russian Asiatic army is already landed at Burgas. The Turks are unlikely to yield easily in regard to the fortresses.

Canada.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Vague rumors of a raid on Canada by the Irish, in case of a war between Russia and England, are afloat. It is stated that three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped here ready for service, and a thousand Western Irishmen have been notified so that they can be here in twenty-four hours, while there are three thousand more in this vicinity that will rendezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued; but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate those rumors.

The Situation Unchanged.

LONDON, May 7.—A Constantinople correspondent says: Another Palace revolution is threatened. It is difficult to say what would be the attitude of the Russians in case of a revolution, but there is great danger that the Russian and English troops would come into collision. In such event English influence is believed to be uppermost in the counsels of the Sultan. A majority of the Pashas and all the late Ministers are against the Sultan, and the people are discontented. There have been violent speeches against the tax on bread, which is now at a famine prise. Osman Pasha is cursed on all sides by the other Pashas as a fool and traitor. Without English or Russian support the Sultan cannot remain on the throne a single day. The correspondent says: I have just heard that the Porte has sent a note to the Powers maintaining that it cannot evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batoum until the Russians retire according to the treaty of San Stefano. The Russians claim that they cannot withdraw until the Turks evacuate the fortress.

Russian Fleet.

NEW YORK, May 7.—In view of rumors that Russia is preparing a fleet on the Pacific Coast to be ready in case of war with England the following dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, may have significence. It was received by a ship owner from the master of his bark: "Things look warlike here. Can sell the ship to good advantage. Answer what you will take."

Arsenals and Dockyards.

LONDON, May 7.—The coming week will be a busy one at English arsenals and dockyards, and shipowners who have been privileged to berth their vessels in proximity to Admiralty Moorings, opposite the Victualling Yard at Debtford, have received notice to remove today, as all the room available is to be reserved for transports.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

Twenty-cent pieces are to be again put in circulation.

The Putah Creek Ditch Company have thropn up their franchise.

Harry George announces himself as a candidate for the Constitutional Couvention.

In most of the towns of Arizona lumber is worth $100 per thousand. In Prescott alone it is down to $30.

Citizens of San Diego are cutting down all the high weeds around town, fearing bites from rattlesnakes.

The St. Gothard tunnel, under the Helvetic Alps, measures nearly ten miles in length, costing about $60,000,000.

Between 80,000 and 90,000 cotton operatives are engaged in the strike in Lancashire, England, 64,000 being weavers.

Colonel Forney says that London preachers are not comparable with American divines in point of thought and eloquence.

The phonograph is like the small brother of a young lady. It will repeat everything said in its presence without regard to blushes.

Intimate friends of John Morrissey say that his property will not realize over $30,000, and that the estate will not settle up the indebtedness.

The recent purchases of war steamers, arms, etc., by the Central American Governments, have alarmed foreign merchants, who apprehend war.

The old charger, now over 20 years old, that bore ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, during the war, is earning his board by tugging a horse-car at St. Paul.

James G. Fair has purchased half a block on California street, between Mason and Powell, San Francisco, with the intention of erecting a palatial residence thereon.

One of the most intoxicating liquors ever produced is made in Russia from figs, and is called raki. The natives can bear a good many doses, but it knocks a foreigner over as quick as a blow from a hammer.

Thomas Gardner, formerly one of the proprietors of the Sacramento *Union*, has purchased the Wellington, (Australia) *Argus*, a recently founded evening paper, which is to be enlarged and have its name changed.

Twenty-seven States now receive from the United States Fish Commissioners, fish eggs for hatching in their respective waters. About four million eggs of California salmon were distributed by the Commissioners last October.

The California *Agriculturist* says: It is the poorest kind of economy to attempt to manage a farm without a newspaper. If its advice is heeded and its teachings followed, each number will be worth ten times its annual cost.

The sub-Committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor has agreed on the bill imposing a tax of $100 apiece on Chinese emigrants. The bill has yet to be submitted to the full committee for consideration.

In the habeas corpus case of the Brotherton Brothers, in the Twenty-third District Court, Judge Thornton has rendered a decision that George C. Brotherton is entitled to his immediate release, and made an order to that effect.

Congressman Horace Davis has been officially notified that he is entitled to appoint a cadet for admission to West Point Military Academy. He has determined to make his selection by means of a competitive examination.

The Russian Synod has published a Russian version of the Bible, the result of twenty years' labor. The version is sold at three roubles per copy, but copies are being distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society gratuitously.

Luttrell has presented a memorial, signed by W. W. Montague and five hundred other citizens of San Francisco, praying legislation to authorize an extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso.

It is said that Colonel John G. Sykes has been in San Francisco for several weeks, as special secret agent sent out by the President to investigate the Chinese problem, and that, having completed his mission, he has returned to Washington.

The Turks have a battle hymn which they sing when they go into battle. It is said that the soldiers of the enemy put their fingers in their ears and rush madly upon the bayonets of the foe, gladly welcoming death as an escape from the singing.

A few years ago, in Comanche county, Texas, a number of domestic chickens, deserted by their owner, took to the brush, and the woods are full of wild chickens. They are numbered by the the thousands, fly like hawks and are hunted as game.

Illuminating gas is produced from cork at Bordeaux. The waste of cork-cutting shops is distilled in close vessels and the flame of the resulting gas is far more intense and whiter than that from coal gas. Its density is far greater than that of common illuminagas.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the destruction of $1,167,636 legal tender notes, eighty per cent. of the amount of additional national bank circulation issued during the month, and the same amount will be disbursed in silver dollars for currency obligations.

It is a very singular fact that the shark is always preceded by a pilot fish which actually performs the part his name indicates. This is a well established fact, tested again and again by sea captains. These fish attend the shark everywhere and carefully direct his motions.

Madame Lucette Delbaree, a London milliner, has been fined in police court $6.50 cents for unlawfully employing women in millinery work after 4 P.M. on Saturdays. The British Workshops' Regulation Act makes it illegal for persons to be kept at work in shops after that hour Saturdays.

The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, was a statue of brass, 150 feet high, each finger being larger than a man. It stood fifty years, and was thrown down by an earthquake. It lay prostrate for 800 years, and was then sold for old metal, and carried away on a thousand camels.

To soften putty, slack three pounds of quicksome lime in water, then add one pound of pearlash and make the whole about the consistency of paint. Apply it to both sides of the glass and let it remain for twelve hours, when the putty will be so softened that the glass may be easily taken out of the frame.

The telephone has saved a man's life. A diver belonging to the British ship Vernon, while under water fainted. He had no strength to signal with the rope, but could just whisper, "Pull me up," and then became insensible. The telephone which was attached to the helmet faithfully reported the whisper and the man's life was saved.

When the cultivation of cochineal was introduced in the Canary Islands in 1840, the product was worth twelve francs per Spanish pound; but mainly owing to the increased use of analine colors, first made known to the world by a German scientist, the price fell to four francs in 1870, and now it may be bought for two francs and a half in any quantity.

There are 79,000 miles of telegraph wire in the United States, and 6,850 offices, or one mile of line to every thirty-six square miles of area. England has 75,000 miles of line, and 5,600 offices, or one mile of land to every one and a half miles of area. Russia has 31,000 miles of line and 900 offices, or one mile of line to every 330 square miles of area.

A cyclone passed over a section of country four miles from Rome, Ga., clearing everything as it went. As far as heard from few persons were injured, but several horses and mules were killed. Trees three feet in diameter were twisted off and swept away. Nine dwellings were blown down. The path of the cyclone was 300 yards wide, passing from the Southwest to the Northeast.

During the thirty-six years of its existence the income tax has brought into the coffers of Great Britain and Ireland the sum of £265,000,000, or $1,325,000,000 in gold. The highest rate—1s. 4d. on the pound—was in 1856-57, the years following the Crimean war. The lowest, in 1875, was 2d., while the present tax, including the increase from the "six million" vote, is only 5d. (about two per cent.) on incomes above £150.

One of the largest gold balances in the world was recently made for the United States mint by Henry Troemner of Philadelphia. The beam measures five feet six inches in length, and is mounted on agate bearings, with a capacity of 10,000 troy ounces in each pan, and is sensible to a single grain when loaded. Over twenty million dollars in gold pass over this balance yearly. The workmanship is of the very finest.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain announces that the next Actonian Prize will be awarded in 1879 to an essay illustrative of the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty, the subject being "The Structure and Functions of the Retina in all Classes of Animals, viewed in relation with the Theory of Evolution," and the prize is one hundred guineas, and will be awarded or withheld, as the managers in their judgment shall think proper.

He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

Seventy-eight photographs of the transit of Mercury were taken on Monday last, at Ogden Utah Territory.

Crop reports from twenty-nine States and one Territory show a wonderful forward season and the largest crops in the history of the country.

Rhode Island has 2,000 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of nearly $55,000,000, and employing 56,450 hands, to whom are paid in wages yearly the sum of $23,707,513.

There are over fifteen thousands Bohemians in New York. The Bohemian women have a Club of three hundred members, joined together for mutual help in sickness and distress.

The North Pacific Coast Telegraph property has been purchased by the Western Union, the latter corporation assuming control Thursday. The change will effect a reduction of rates on that line of twenty to twenty-five per cent.

A great garden is maintained at Berlin for the purpose of supplying the school with botanical specimens. The distribution began April 1st, and 4,000,000 plants are to be thus disposed of during the season.

It is reported that Beecher's counsel will soon institute proceedings against Tilton and Moulton on a charge of conspiracy against Beecher. It is claimed that these proceedings will be based on new developments made by a party unnamed.

Agassiz says that in certain Amazonian tribes on the wedding day, and while the festivities are in progress, the bridegroom's hands are tied up in paper bags with fire ants. If he bears the torture smilingly and unmoved he is considered fit for the trials of matrimony.

A commission of English army officers have been experimenting at Gibraltar for some time past with a new "mitrailleuse," recently invented by a French engineer. The range of this new weapon is of 3,000 yards, and it discharges 500 times per minute without overheating.

At Shasta, where the rainfall is probably greater than any where else in the State, there has been the present season a fall of 94.76 inches; at Bakersfield, which is probably the driest place in the State, the rainfall for the season has been but 8.02 inches.

The electoral steal in Florida stands confessed. McLin, Secretary of State, and Dennis, of Alachua county, tell the same story and admit that they added 214 names to the returns for Archer precinct after voting. This fact was in proof before the Electoral fraud called a Commission.

As an evidence of the great and natural advantages of careful cultivation, it is asserted in an English newspaper, that in the Gardens of Kew, London, an experiment was tried, showing that 20,000 plants were grown by perfect cultivation, where but 200 would have grown in a state of nature.

Bishop Andrews, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of women preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the general conference of Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

The total amount of gold and silver mined west of the Rocky Mountains is increasing from year to year, and was, in 1874, $1,695,680,000. Of this amount only $40,000,000 remained behind; the bulk of it has flown out of the country, the silver chiefly to China and Japan and the gold to England.

A Warsaw correspondent says that Polish ladies have turn-up noses, never flirt in public, but do a lot of it in private; are beautiful and not voluptuous, but cold and keen and enjoy the proprieties of life easily and dignifiedly, and much more so than men, who are very nervous, scheming and self-conscious.

The Hungarian ox is the best living representative of one of the original progenitors of our domestic cattle. The Hungarians are justly proud of their oxen, which are used as working cattle over the whole empire. It is no uncommon sight to see a team of oxen yoked to a plow and driven by the plowman alone and entirely by the voice.

The British "commerce destroyer," Shad, which so sadly battered the Peruvian ironclad last year, has gone home to be recuppered. She is said to be more than a match in speed and armament for any two Russian cruisers in the Pacific. In case of a war it is thought that she will make short work of the Russo-American "privateers," should any such be launched.

Salonica, which is regarded as the third city in the Turkish Empire, has about 85,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly half are Jews. There is a curious community of several thousand persons, who are the descendants of the conquest, and who perform the rites of the Mohammedan religion, but are suspected of secretly holding to the faith and practices of Judaism.

A comparison recently made between two Atlantic steamers, one made in 1840 and one of to-days, shows that the modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, and nearly twice the speed. The consumption of coal per ton of cargo was, in 1840, nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in price of freight and passage has not been as great as the diminution of cost seems to justify.

In the small collection of Assyrian cylinder seals in the museum of the Corporation of Liverpool has been found a duplicate to one of those discovered by Cesnola, in the treasury of the temple at Kurium, in Cyprus. The seal is inscribed with the name of "Eriv-Bagas, the servant Nergal, the war-god." It is of hematite, and of archaic workmanship, bearing the representation of a priest in a long-fringed rove, holding the crook of office. Before the priest is a male figure, probably the owner of the seal.

The following is from the Benicia *New Era* of Saturday: The work on the railroad is about finished. From there to Goodyear's the road is all ballasted and in good order. From Goodyear's to Suisun is yet unballasted; with the exception of the force that remains to do that, all hands are moved over to the other side this week. Though the road is finished it is probable that it will not be operated for two or three months yet, until the break between Sacramento and Davisville is repaired.

A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman, if he is constant and faithful; a Dutch woman, if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman, if he wreaks vengeance on those who incur her displeasure; an Italian woman, if he is poetical and dreamy; a Danish woman, if he thinks that her native country is the brightest and happiest on earth; a Russian woman, if he despises all Westerners as miserable barbarians; an American woman, if he has plenty of money; an English woman, if he is manly, affectionate and true.

The Iceland mail brings intelligence of a great eruption of Mount Hecla. On February 27th at 5 P.M., several smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Reykjik, and the same evening flames were visible behind the mountains, in the direction of Hecla. The Rev. Gudmond Johnson, who lives close to Mount Hecla, states that at 4:50 P.M. of that day slight shocks of earthquake began to be felt; these gradually increased till about 5 P.M., when two severe shocks occurred, creating a good deal of alarm, but doing no real damage. At 8 P.M. a tremendous eruption of flames appeared on the north side of Hecla, the flames gradually increasing in size till they appeared like gigantic columns, double the height of the mountain. When Mr. Johnson left Iceland on March 2nd the eruption still continued, but apparently with diminished violence.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

MORNING BOARD—May 7, 1878.

Alpha	$ 7	Kentucky	$ 2
Andes	7	Leopard	
Alta	7	Lady Washington	5
Argenta		Leeds	1
Amazon		Lee	
Alps	2	Lewisham	
Belle	10	Morning Star	1
Bodie	1	Mexican	9
Bechtel	2	Monument	
Belle Isle		Manhattan	9
Belmont		Meyer	2
Baltimore		Northern Belle	5
Best & Belcher	13	Navajo	
Belcher	2	New Cosso	1
Benton	1	New Virginia	
Boyle		Newark	
Bullion	3	New York	
Con Imperial		Occident	2
Crown Point	3	Overman	8
Confidence	3	Ophir	23
Con Virginia	14	Phœnix	4
Chollar Potsi	24	Pilades	
California	26	Panther	
Con Washoe		Rye Patch	4
Caledonia	1	Raymond & Ely	3
C P R R	1	Rock Island	
Commonwealth	2	Senator	3
Challenge	1	Seg Belcher	20
Day Silver		Silver Hill	
De Frees		Savage	10
Dayton		Solid Silver	2
Exchequer	2	Silver Prize	
Endowment		Sierra Nevada	3
Eureka	33	St. Louis	
El Dorado South	1	South Comstock	
Endicott	1	Succour	
Falcon		Star	1
Golden Chariot		Silver King	15
Grand Prize	3	Trojar	
Gila		Tucker	1
Gould & Curry	6	Tiptop	1
Hornet		Thomas	
Hussey		Tuscarora	
Hamburg	4	Utah	8
Hale & Norcross	7	Union Con	3
Independence		Valley	
Jackson		Wells Fargo	
Joe Scates		Woodville	
Justice	5	Ward	
Julia	4	White	5
Kossuth		Yellow Jacket	6
K K Consolidated	3	Young America	

New Advertisements.

GUARD AGAINST FIRE!

As the dry season of the year is now at hand, it is well to take advantage of the protection afforded by

RELIABLE INSURANCE!

The undersigned, representing Companies with Capital and Assets exceeding

$20,000,000!

Is now prepared to write on all kinds of Town or Country Property. Is also prepared to

INSURE STANDING GRAIN

AT REASONABLE RATES,

Thus affording farmers an opportunity to secure themselves against the many losses sustained in previous years from this source.

☞ Would call attention to the many cards published in the past ten years, from patrons of the Agency, showing prompt payment and fair dealing.

Money to Loan!

ON REAL ESTATE.

And persons having money to loan—on first class security—will do well to give notice at once, as opportunities to place on productive Farm Property are occurring almost daily.

Town and Country Property for Sale Cheap, and on Easy Terms.

GEO. D. FISKE,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
P. O. Block, WOODLAND.
May 6th, 1878. my8d1w,w1m

GRAND
Excursion Picnic
AT SNOWBALL'S GROVE,
Knight's Landing!

A Grand Excursion Picnic will be held at the above Grove on

Friday, May 17th, 1878.

This Grove is conceded by all to be one of the most beautiful in the State, and is now in the very best of order.

Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished on the grounds.

A large covered platform, 50 by 150 feet, will be prepared for dancing.

MUSIC will be furnished by the ELLIS BRASS BAND of Woodland, and no pains will be spared by the Committee to make this the picnic of the season.

FLOOR MANAGERS—D. M. Burns, Woodland; R. Buckley, Dunnigan; Joseph H. Arnold, Knight's Landing.

The Grafton and Enreka Schools will participate in the festivities.

PRIZES for sack races, wheelbarrow races, etc., will be given, and a good time is guaranteed.

A Special Excursion Train

Will leave Woodland at 9 A.M.—sharp, and will return in the evening.

Fare, for the round trip, **75** cents. Tickets sold on the cars.

DR. H. M. KIER,
JAMES KEITH,
T. J. GOIN,
J. DYER, } Committee.
my5dwtd

FIRE! FIRE!

INSURE YOUR STANDING GRAIN AND STACKS!

Farmers, be wise in time! You expect to harvest one of the largest crops ever raised, if no unforeseen accident occurs. But a great danger is yet to be avoided! The great destroyer, FIRE, may in a few hours sweep away all the labors of the year and all your hoped for profits. Protect yourself against the still impending danger.

Insure your Grain in the Field!

The following old and well known Companies issue policies on standing grain, viz:

Lycoming Fire Ins. Co. of Pa.,
Organized A. D. 1840

Insurance Co. of the State of Pa.,
Organized A. D. 1794.

Faneuil Hall Ins. Co. of Boston,
Organized A. D. 1862.

BROWN & DESMOND, GEN'L AGENTS,
410 *California Street, S. F.*
Applications for Insurance can be made to
W. F. MOSES & J. E. R. O'FARRELL,
my9w1m AGENTS, WOODLAND.

A CARD.

BLACKS STATION, YOLO CO. CAL., May 4th, 1878.

Geo. D. Fiske, Esq.—Agent Home Mutual Ins. Company, Woodland, Cal.—Please present my thanks to the Home Mutual Insurance Company of California, for their liberal and prompt adjustment of my loss by fire of Thursday last. My dwelling and contents, insured in the Company for $3,500, were destroyed on the morning of the 2d instant, and to-day the General Agent of the Company, R. H. Magill, has paid me my full claim. Such promptness is very commendable, and recommends the Company in very strong terms to the insuring public of this county. J. W. BANDY.
my6d1w,w1m

WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 9th, 1878.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Calendar for May.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAL. PACIFIC R.R. TIME-TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 6:30 A.M. Leaves 6:40 A.M. for San Francisco.

From Knights Landing:—Arrives 12:40 P.M. Leaves 12:50 P.M. for San Francisco.

GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 2:15. Leaves 2:20 P.M. for Knights Landing.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 8:45 P.M. Leaves 8:55 P.M. for Williams.

SUNDAY—GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 11:44 A.M. Leaves 11:45 P.M. for Williams.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 3:40 P.M. Leaves 3:41 P.M. for San Francisco.

THE MAILS.

From the East and South arrive at 2:30 P.M., and 9 P.M. From the North at 7:00 A.M.

Going East and South, close at 6 A.M., and 12 M.; and going North at 11:50 A.M.

Knights Landing or Grafton Mail arrives at 1 P.M., and closes at 2 P.M.

Capay and Quicksilver Mine Mail leaves Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M., arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P.M.

Plainfield Mail Tuesdays and Fridays.

Town and County Matters

Bay-Window Sketches.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—I was exceedingly pleased at the proficiency and ability displayed by the scholars at the College Exhibition on Monday evening last. They are all young, yet they illustrate well the instruction they have received. They all deserve praise, but of course there are some who shone brighter than others. Miss Sallie Smith was, we believe, the particular star of the entertainment. She has a beautiful voice, and a strong one for one so young, and gives much promise for the future. Little Carrie Hayes was also very nice. But I cannot write about them all, although they deserve to be praised. But I must say that the little girls as a general thing are much smarter than the boys of the same age. This is rather singular, but nevertheless it is true. Girls are very smart, and keep ahead of boys until they reach the age of sixteen of seventeen years. Then they stop and the boys go ahead. This is accounted for from the fact that when the girls reach that age they are apt to turn their attention from their books to the boys. The boys are the other way. They pay more attention to their books from that age than to the girls. You need not try to deny it, girls, for it is true. California is a great country for young ladies. They imagine they are women before they are in long dresses. They try to "put on more style than a queen," and upon the street are constantly ogling young men in the hopes of making their acquaintance. I saw a little girl pass my window the other day. She was dressed in the height of fashion and her cheeks were glowing with the "Bloom of Youth." What do you think of this? a child, not more than ten, painted like a picture! Mothers, you show a terrible ignorance of the laws of health when you permit your daughters to act in this manner. If you wish to be blessed with happy and healthful children teach them to respect the laws of nature and act in accordance with the rules of physiology. Do not encourage them to grow up physical and intellectual wrecks, for what injures the body certainly injures the intellect. Teach them to disregard fashion. Dress them cleanly and neatly, and when they grow up they will bless the parent who gave them a sound body and an active mind.

CLAUDIA CLAYTON.

Illegal Voting.

Chas. Findley was arrested Tuesday morning on the charge of having voted illegally at the election on Monday last. At his examination before Judge Sibley it was proven that he was not a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was under the influence of liquor when he committed the misdemeanor. We are aware that this fact could produce no clemency in the law, still we think that the circumstances connected with the misdemeanor are somewhat extenuating. It is said that it was while intoxicated that Findley committed the act. It is also alleged that the person who persuaded him to vote was aware of Findley's condition, and notwithstanding this, he insisted upon him putting the ballot in the box, fraudulently or not. In the eyes of humanity we believe this sober person was to blame, and we think he should be punished: The ballot-box should be held sacred, for it is the only safeguard of the people, and any encroachment upon its honesty should be punished heavily. It is true that when a person commits a crime the pleading of ignorance is no protection. Still there are some cases when we believe that the principal is not as guilty as the accessory, and this is one of them. Findley was held to answer before the Grand Jury.

A Fight.

One of the most sanguinary but bloodless struggles we have ever witnessed took place Tuesday near the brickyard. Two sons of Erin were quarrelling over something. One of them insinuated that the other was not a true son of the Green Isle. This insinuation so fired the blood of the patriotic Hibernian that he picked up a large brick bat and threw it with all the force of an injured Celt. Then began the struggle. Brick bats flew and clods of dirt exploded around the desperate combatants. But in their fury they did not beget a coolness which whould give their missiles accuracy, so the only one injured was the fellow who proposed the fight. He received a large rock on the back of his head. The only indication that the other had been in a personal encounter was that he was totally eclipsed by the soft earth which had been thrown all over him. No arrests.

Judge Lynch.

A dispatch of the 5th instant from Germantown, Colusa county, states that a blacksmith named Chris. Mutchler, who was under arrest for the crime of arson, was taken from the constable, at that place, and shot. The murder was performed by a party of twelve masked men. Mutchler was shot once in the head and three times in the body. The deceased was arrested while in the act of setting fire to Hogeman's saloon. It was the second time that incendiaries have tried to burn that town; and although we are not in favor of lynching by any means, we believe such criminals should receive the full penalty of the law.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., May 6, 1878.

Brown, John (2)	Dinsmore, Geo & Bro
Blair, Mary A	Fisher, M
Cobb, J P	Kerby, Mrs E
Carlisle, M D	Potery Works
Stewart, Sam	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P. M.

The Town Election—Glorious Democratic Victory.

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE ENEMY OVERTHROWN.

The Combination of Republicans, "Citizens," Workingmen and Bolters, Beaten by True Democrats and their Friends.

The Town election, Monday, excited more interest than ever before and the vote was the largest ever cast—485. The principal fight was on Town Marshal, which the opposition had determined, if possible, to win. There were three tickets—Citizens' Workingmen's and Democratic. It will be seen that for Trustees 14 candidates were voted for, while there were only five to elect; for Marshal, three candidates, one to elect, and but five scattering votes. Following is the vote given as taken from the tally list, the count having been completed at 10½ P.M.:

TRUSTEES.

Sieber, D	243
Rhodes, R	239
Viers, D	224
Schluer, R	221
Nickelsburg, I. D	212
Clark	125
Porter	177
Hiatt	187
Hubbard	145
Simpson	180
Fitz	84
Perry	99
Gammil	100
Amesberry	89

MARSHAL.

Alford, D	193
Pockman,	189
Follett	96
Scattering	5

The complexion of the Board is two Democrats, one Independent Democrat, and two Republicans; Marshal, Democrat.

"Ball's Convention."

It is not surprising that certain journals in the interest of Corporations, and especially those that are the avowed advocates of the Chinese, should come out with an "Extra" on the eve of an election, in the hope of bolstering up their helpless cause. The little thumb paper issued by the *Mail* on Sunday morning is not an exception to the rule.

It shall be our object in this matter, as it always has been, to set the people right on questions affecting the public interest, and we here give the facts as they exist concerning the matter of the collection of the Town tax against the Bank of Woodland.

In 1875, John Webber, Marshal and ex-officio Assessor and Collector of the Town of Woodland, listed and Assessed to the Bank of Woodland the sum of $166.234, the value of the solvent debts held by the Bank. Upon that valuation the Town Trustees levied a tax amounting to $831.17, which sum was, in the September following, collected by the Marshal, Webber, and by him paid into the Town Treasury, and was used by and for Town purposes. The Bank, through its then Attorney, W. B. Treadwell, protested against the payment of the tax, *not* upon the ground that it did not own the property, but upon the ground that this property "was not subject to assessment and taxation."

On the 19th day of February following, the Bank commenced, in the District Court, a suit against John Webber and his bondsmen, to recover of them the amount of the tax, $831.17, and interest. The case was demurred to and answered by J. C. and Castillo Ball, Attorneys for the Town, and various decisions were had thereon before the present Board of Trustees came into office; and the answer was amended by J. W. Armstrong, Esq., verified by J. M. Kelley, Esq., one of the bondsmen and filed on the 22nd day of May, 1876, two days after J. C. Ball, Esq., had left Woodland on a visit to the Atlantic States, and after he had ceased to be Attorney for the Town. The case was tried by W. B. Treadwell for the Bank and J. W. Armstrong and Castillo Ball for the defense; and Judge Denson on the first day of June 1876, decided in favor of the Bank. The judgment was entered for $893.50, and $42.80 costs.

A notice of motion for a new trial was filed June 20th, 1876, and a bill of exceptions settled and agreed to by Treadwell and Garoutte, acting for the Bank. J. C. Ball had not then returned from the East. On the 4th of August, 1876, Judge Denson denied the motion for a new trial. The present Board of Town Trustees had then come into office. J. C. Ball had returned from the East. The question arose as to whether the case should be appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Treadwell said the decision could not be reversed; J. C. Ball contended that it could, and appeared before the Trustees and insisted that the case should be appealed, and offered to pay the costs of the appeal if they did not succeed in reversing the judgment. The appeal was taken, the judgment reversed by the Supreme Court, and the snug little sum of $936.50 and costs, saved to the town treasury. Was not this owing to the skill and energy of Ball and Armstrong?

J. C. Ball advanced, of his own funds, the costs of the appeal, amounting to nearly $60. This money has been refunded to him by the Board, without interest. But he has not been paid one cent for his services as attorney, in this case, has never presented a bill to the Board for his services, *and never will.* He says he is satisfied with having compelled the Bank to pay its just share of the town tax.

Mr. Ball did not present a bill for attorney's fees for J. W. Armstrong. That gentleman presented his own bill, and afterward wrote to Mr. Ball requesting him to ask the Trustees to act upon the bill.

Ball submitted the letter to the Board, and was asked his opinion in relation to the fairness of the amount charged. He declined to express any opinion in reply, on the ground that he was neither the attorney of Armstrong nor of the Board; that he only acted as a private citizen in presenting the letter; but then and since has freely expressed his belief that Armstrong should be paid a fair fee by the town for his services. The Board has refused to pay the bill—two members of which are running for re-election—and still refuse to pay it. To enforce collection suit has been commenced by Armstrong, through his attorney S. G. Harper, in which we are assured J. C. Ball has not one cent's interest.

We make this plain statement of facts to show the unfairness of the *Mail's* article, which was evidently prepared by the hired attorney of the Bank.

The Exhibition.

The exhibition given by the Primary Department of Hesperian College last Monday was largely attended, Washington Hall being completely filled. The Hall was nicely decorated with wreaths of flowers and green leaves. There was a very extensive programme for the entertainment, and it was exceedingly well rendered. Many of the children exhibited marked ability in their parts, and all of them showed careful training. Professor Ridgeway should feel exceedingly proud of the manner in which his scholars acquitted themselves, and the public should appreciate the fact that they have such an excellent instructor for their children. To-morrow evening the exhibition of the Prepatory will be held, and on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, the Commencement exercises will take place.

A Runaway.

Fiske's lumber team was on the rampage again Tuesday. They started from the new planing mill and ran through the lumber yard and up the street at a high rate of speed. The driver was not on the wagon when the horses started and before he could catch the lines they were off like a rocket. They succeeded in scattering the lumber all over the immediate vicinity of the runaway. No further damage than to frighten the residents of that neighborhood half out of their wits, was done. Tie your horses up, George.

Winters Items.

From the *Advocate* of the 4th instant we extract the following items:

Hands for haying are in demand.

The clatter of the sickle is heard on every hand cutting hay.

Our citizens will build a college some time next year.

D. P. Edwards, proprietor of the Occidental, thinks of carrying water all through the hotel in pipes.

Hydrants are being erected along Main street supplied by the large new tank and mill lately erected back of Sacket's brick building.

Harling, Lowry & Co., took possession of the store lately occupied by Bium & Co., on Wednesday, May 1st. The store is crowded with general merchandise; if you don't believe it go and see for yourselves.

P. J. McGrath is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention to represent Yolo county.

The splendid new windmill on the north side of Main street, put up for the purpose of supplying property owners with water on that side is rapidly approaching completion. It is the highest mill in town, the fans standing fully forty feet above the ground.

Dan. Hubbard Replies to the "Mail Extra."

WOODLAND, May 5, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The editor of the *Mail* has, by one of his masterly moves, flanked the Democratic party by one of his terror-striking extras. We are lost in a portion of one of its columns. He has foretold the intention of our Board of Trustees, provided they are elected. The labor necessarily required to complete this production has monopolized so much of his time I hardly believe that he recollects that James Viers shut off his meat supply about two weeks ago because he would not pay his bill. Consequently I do not blame him for wanting to gobble up something. I think most anyone would feel a little lean by this time.

Now in reply to what he has to say about myself I have but to answer: I am not a candidate for the office of Night Watchman. I have not spoken to either of the nominees, neither do I intend to, for I do not want the position. I have no axe to grind. It is my intention to do the best I can for my party and the success of its ticket.

DAN. HUBBARD.

New Patents.

The Mining and Scientific Press Patent Department has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors, for the week ending April 23d, viz: James W. Dillon, Virginia City, Nev., machine for drying slimes; Enoch J. Marsters, Stockton, and Robert A. Fisher, Sac., Cal., car trucks; Designs—William A. L. Miller; San Francisco, Cal., cabinet jewelry; Trademarks—Rhodes & Lewis, San Jose, Cal., cough mixture; Rodgers, Allekton & Co., San Francisco, Cal., chemical solution for preserving dead bodies; Labels—Painter & Calvert, San Francisco, Cal., "the stock ointment."

Cause of Regret.

Without disparagement to any of the gentlemen who were elected Town Trustees, we may say that many have expressed regrets that Mr. Hiatt, the present President of the Board, was not re-elected, assigning as a reason therefor that his experience, like that of Mr. Viers, would have been of great value to the new Board. We confess to sharing the same feeling. Still, the voters of the town have made their choice, and we are satisfied It is fortunate that one of the old Trustees, Mr. Viers, was re-elected.

Personnel of the Citizens' Meeting.

Called to order by C. P. Sprague, the paid attorney of the Bank of Woodland, Chairman, C. H. Garoutte, Republican. Secretary, F. A. Pedler, Republican—C. P. Sprague, Esq., Republican and attorney for the Bank, Chairman of the Committee to nominate Trustees—J. M. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on Printing. Well, John, you are connubiating with a queer lot, for a Democrat.

Arm Broken.

Teddy, a young son of Dr. Jo. Jackson, fell from his horse yesterday and broke his arm. He was out riding with several other boys and as he was getting on the animal it started. He loosed his hold upon the reins and was immediately thrown over backwards. The little fellow bore his misfortune bravely, and with the care and attention he is sure to receive, he will be around again soon.

Notice.

WOODLAND, May 2, 1878.

TO A. E. WAGSTAFF AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Any person who stated that I supported Geo. Alford in the Democratic Convention in order to win a wager, or who states that I made, or was interested in any wager relating to said Convention, tells an unmitigated, malicious falsehood.

ABE MORRIS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

"Wagstaff and reform." Ahem! How ridiculous.

Gladiator Cigars at Thomas & Bidwell's. The best cigar out.

Read the insurance card of Geo. D. Fiske, Esq., new this morning.

The Lakeport *Bee* says that Cache Creek abounds in white fish.

Major O'Farrell lost a fine buggy robe while at the picnic on the 1st instant. He believes it was stolen.

Mr. John Taylor is erecting a fine two-story brick residence on his ranch about two miles northwest of Woodland.

Not much can be said for a man's independence who acknowledges that he "never had an opinion of his own." Alas, poor Wag.

Mike Finnessy, who was arrested on the charge of malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, in default of which he went to jail for thirty days.

At the election in Washington on Monday, Martin Halloran, Thomas Hedgen and David Leitch were elected Trustees for the Washington Levee and Drainage District.

We are informed by our correspondent "M." that a son of J. J. Black, of Black's Station, had his leg broken on Tuesday last. The accident was caused by a colt jumping upon it.

Our Representative in Congress, Hon. J. K. Luttrell, has favored us with a large bound copy of the President's Message to Congress and accompanying documents, for the year 1877-8.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Notices to Contractors are published this morning by the County for repairing the Stevenson bridge, and by the Town for certain street and sidewalk work.

The card of Senator J. Craig, Attorney, appears in our columns to-day, that gentleman having located in Woodland and opened a law office in Harper & Prior's building.

The water has ceased running through the breaks in the levee between Washington and Mike Bryte's ranch, except that just above the town and another a short distance further up.

The San Francisco Auction Store claims to be doing a rushing trade since the new opposition house opened. We are glad to hear this for we like to see all our merchants do well. All who advertise liberally do do well.

A new planing mill and machine shop is being built by Messrs. Joe and Sam Caldwell near the Water Works. Some of the timber is already on the ground, and an excavation is being made for the engine. This is good. The more enterprise the more money in circulation. There is ever room for improvement.

Fine pair of glasses—splendid pair marine glasses made for U. S. Signal Service, really worth $65, will be sold for $16, at Uncle Harris', 702 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

The members of the Woodland Library Association tender their thanks to the Turn Vereins for their courtesy in allowing them the use of the Picnic grounds on May-Day. A handsome profit was realized through the Turners' generosity.

Porter & Co. are agents for the celebrated Glidden Patent Barb Galvanized Steel Fence Wire, acknowledged by all to be the best in use. A score of Yolo county farmers are using it and all praise it. A stock always kept on hand. Beware of imitations.

It is a matter of general inquiry and wonderment since the election how those "Democrats" feel who opposed the Democratic ticket at the election yesterday and ever since its formation? We think we know, but forbear to give the answer.

The attention of Democrats is directed to the call of the County Central Committee for Primaries and County Convention for the selection of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The Primaries will be held on the 18th and the Convention on the 20th instant.

Things were lively around the Police Court yesterday, and the principal conversation around the entrance was "the Workingmen." Several parties appeared dissatisfied at the manner in which this organization was being run, and this difference of opinion nearly led to a personal combat.

We have received a copy of the new Workingmen's organ, the *Daily Labor Union*, published in San Francisco by the Labor Union Publishing Company. It is a nice looking paper and seems to be conducted with moderation and ability. The *Labor Union* claims to be the organ of the Workingmen's party in San Francisco.

Mr. H. H. Tuttle, of San Francisco, who is stopping at the Craft House, has brought to Woodland, to sell, a first-class three-seated close carriage, which may be seen at T. C. Pockman's livery stables. It is just what is needed here and will no doubt pay well for the investment. The carriage cost $1,000, is offered for $350 and guaranteed in good order.

Insurance against fire is a precaution that ought to be taken by every person who has distructible property. Just now is the time for farmers to insure their standing and stacked grain. W. F. Moses and J. E. R. O'Farrell are local agents for Companies insuring this class of property. Their card will be found in another column.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, May 8.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $6 50@$7 00.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13½c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11½c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 14.
TEA—Japan, 25@60c.
CANDLES—14@23c.
SOAP—C.O., $ lb 5@6½c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$1 75@$1 80.
BARLEY—$1 25.
POTATOES—$3 50.
HAY—$14 00.
EGGS—$ doz., 9c
POULTRY—Hens, $ doz., $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys $ lb 14c.
BUTTER—20@25c.
WOOL—Spring, 20@21c.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's jewelry store.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

BORN.

In Woodland, April 24th, to the wife of A. C. Ruggles, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Craft Hotel, May 1st, 1878, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Mr. Thomas Basilington and Miss Hood.

At the Capital Hotel, May 1st, 1878, by Rev. Father Largan, Mr. James Cook and Miss Margaret Dacey.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It make the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. For sale by all dealers.

Among the Whitest Things on Earth Are teeth, beautiful and preserved by SOZODONT; and the rose is scarce sweeter than the breath which becomes aromatic through its influence. It is the very pearl of dentifrices and the surest preventive of dental decay in existence. It remedies with certainty canker and every species of corrosive blemish upon the teeth, and counteracts the hurtful influence upon them of acidity of the stomach. The formula of its preparation includes only botanic ingredients and it contains only the purest and most salutary of these.

A Half or Whole Bottle of Murray and Canman's Florida Water mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength and soothes the most irritable nervous system.

By Universal Accord, AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS are the best purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves that the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pill can be compared with them, and every person knowing their virtues will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual, catharic is required.

Polish the Youngster's Teeth With ZOZODONT, and when they grow up their mouths will be garnished with sound and handsome ones. The foundation of many a toothache is laid in childhood by neglect, and it is very important to the well-being of either child or adult that the teeth should be well taken care of. Bad teeth are no fit masticators of the food, and breed dyspepsia. Make them white and strong, therefore, with ZOZODONT, a preservative of supreme excellence and purity. Use it without delay.

Nearly Half a Century! It is now over forty years since BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS were first introduced to the public, and now, after that long period of trial, they are universally admitted to be the best of all remedies for impure blood and humors, scrofula, old sores and confirmed rheumatism.

The Verdict of Half the World. The entire western hemisphere pronounce Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Per week, in Woodland, by Carrier.....15 cts.
Per year, through the Postoffice.....$6.00.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Per square of one inch, 1st insertion.....$1.00.
" " subsequent " .....50.

A liberal reduction for large and continued advertisements at column rates, as follows: ¼ column 1 time $3, ½ col. $5, 1 col. $9;—greater space and longer time in proportion.

The **Daily Democrat** is issued in the morning, and will contain special telegraphic reports of all important events occurring throughout the world three or four hours in advance of the arrival of the city dailies. Also, *Latest Market and Stock Quotations*, together with all local and general news transpiring that can be obtained up to the hour of going to press.

Friends of the enterprise will please send in their Advertisements by 3 P.M. for next morning—subscription at any time.

WM. SAUNDERS,
my31w Editor and Proprietor.

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Sherman & Hyde Square and Upright Pianos;

Weber Pianos;

Stedman and German Upright Pianos;

Estey and Standard Organs;

Brass Instruments, Sheet Music,

—AND—

Everything in the Music Line.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Address,
SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,
no8dly SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PALACE DRUG STORE,

MAIN ST., OPP. CRAFT HOTEL,
WOODLAND, YOLO CO.,
Wm. C. Murphy, Prop'r,
(SUCCESSOR TO SPENCE & BOLTON,)
Dealer in Drugs,

Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Etc., Paints and Oils, Cigars and Tobacco, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, Window Glass, of all sizes.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

And orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality. [ap18d

SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

For all the Latest Sheet Music—Songs and Instrumental—send to

J. F. COOPER,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets, Sacramento.

Finest Zephyr Wools 15c per oz. All kinds of Fancy Goods sent by mail. ap22dw2p1m

UNCLE JOE

Wishes to inform the public that he is now and will be regularly hereafter supplied with a splendid stock of imported and California

Fruits of Every Description,

Also Candies, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., and wishes the public to call and see him, as he will sell very cheap. His store is easy of access,

Opp. Postoffice, Main St., Woodland.
ap28Su&Th UNCLE JOE.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Pianoforte Studies, Exercises and Singing Instructors: Duvernoy's, Czerny's, Bergmuller's, Lebert & Stark's, Moschele's, Cramer's, Lemoine's, Concone's, Bertini's, Diabelli's and all the leading European Musical Composer's Compositions, *at one-half the marked rates*—Fifty Cents on the Dollar. A dollar piece for fifty cents.

At Dale & Co's Music Store,
ja16d 185 J Street, Sacramento.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS!

Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts, Men's six for $8; complete, six for $10.50.
Laundried Shirts, $2.50 per dozen extra.
Boys' Shirts, one dollar less than Men's.
Also, Gents' Night Shirts, extra long, $1.25 each.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
Under Masonic Hall,
ap22d Main St., Woodland.

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh1d6mwly

ELSTON & WHITE HAVE JUST received the Cheapest lot of Cigars ever brought to Woodland.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE, Main Street, Woodland

AT THE WOODLAND PLANING MILL AND MACHINE SHOPS,

WHITE, CRANE & CO.,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe FOR THRESHING MACHINES!

CRANE'S PATENT UNLOADER & GRAIN STACKER.

In calling attention to this PATENT GRAIN STACKER or HEADER-WAGON UNLOADER, we claim for it that with the Improved Derrick it is one of the best improvements of the age for **UNLOADING HEADER-WAGONS AND STACKING GRAIN**, Hay or Straw.

GREAT SAVING of Grain and Time. No forking or tramping of grain. More grain can be put into a stack, by making it higher, thereby saving a great many stack bottoms; also avoiding the necessity of frequently moving the Threshing Machine. These Unloaders can be operated by any boy competent to drive a team. Mr. Crane has manufactured them, and they have been successfully employed for the three seasons past. We guarantee them to do all we claim for them. **Patented March 9th, 1875.**

We call the attention of the public to the following

TESTIMONIALS FROM WELL KNOWN FARMERS.

WOODLAND, Cal., Feb. 2d, 1878.

D. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Having been repeatedly asked how we were pleased with your Improved Derrick and Nets, would say—after giving it a thorough test in stacking hay, grain and straw, we pronounce it a success. It saves labor and grain. Farmers can have one-half less stack-yards, and little or no grain is threshed out in handling. Yours, etc.,

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

COLUSA COUNTY, Jan. 24th, 1878.

Mr Donald Crane:—Dear Sir:—I used your Patent Nets and Improved Derrick in harvesting my crop last season, and find them all you recommend them to be. Boys with them are as good as strong, able-bodied men without them. I also find them a great saving in grain as well as time and labor, and would advise every farmer to get them for his use. Very respectfully yours,

W. F. GLASCOCK.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 25th, 1878.

I have used D. Crane's Nets for unloading and stacking grain one season in harvesting my crop, and find them a great saving of labor and grain. I can do more with three wagons with the Nets than I can with four without them, and any boy that can drive two horses can manage the Nets. I find his Improved Derrick a perfect success; two men can set and adjust it ready for use in fifteen minutes after they become used to it.

H. S. BROWN,
Grafton, Yolo Co., Cal.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 14th, 1878.

Mr. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Having used your Patent Nets and Derrick for stacking hay, I have built a stack of hay higher with less labor than ever before. My boys save the expense of hiring men as they made good hands with Net and team. I built a stack from the ground up thirty feet with your Derrick and Nets, and I can advise farmers to try them for stacking grain, straw or hay, as they are a great saving of time and labor.

I. J. ELY.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 14th, 1878.

Mr. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Being to work for Ely at the time of using your Nets and Derrick for stacking hay, we handled at least two-thirds more hay in a day with less labor than the other way, and would advise all farmers to use them for stacking hay, grain or straw

Yours, T. SIMMS.

All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

Highest Price Paid for Old Scrap Iron.

WHITE, CRANE & CO.
my2dw NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES

—AND—

HARDWARE.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THIS LINE OF Business on the Coast—having started with the first farming interests of the State. Have always taken the LEAD in Valuable Machines, etc. They are now EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for many of the Most Valuable Machines that are used in farming—among which are the

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,
Champion Mowers and Reapers,
Hollingsworth Sulky Rakes,
Tiger Self-Dump Sulky Rakes,

(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is THE LATEST AND BEST Rake Invented.)

Bain's Farm & Freight Wagons,

BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS.

The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

Pitt's Genuine Buffalo Threshers and Horse Powers,
J. I. Case & Co.'s Improved California Headers,
Ames' Straw Burning Engines,
Spring Wagons, all sizes.

ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WELL KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA:

They are the Leading Machines!

Our Hill's Eureka Gang Plows, Harrows,
Moline Single Gang Plows, Seed Sowers,
Cast Iron Plows, Cultivators, Etc.,
ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET!

We carry all the Goods to be expected in this line.

—ALSO,—

A Full Line of Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, BELTING, FENCE AND BALING WIRE,
BARBED FENCE WIRE, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

Call and Examine our Stock or Send for Catalogue. Address,

BAKER & HAMILTON,
SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO
ap11-w3m

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.
ap18

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

Love's Calendar.

Talk of love in vernal hours
When the landscape blushes,
With the dawning glow of flowers,
While the early thrushes
Warble in the apple tree;
When the primrose springing
From the green bank, lulls the bee,
On its blossom swinging.

Talk of love in summer-tide
When through bosky shallows
Trills the streamlet—all its side
Pranked with freckled mallows;
When in mossy lair of wrens
Tiny eggs are warming;
When above the reedy fens
Dragon-gnats are swarming.

Talk of love in autumn days,
When the fruit, all mellow,
Drops amid the ripening rays,
While the leaflets yellow
Circle in the sluggish breeze
With their portents bitter;
When between the fading trees
Broader sunbeams glitter.

Talk of love in winter time,
When the hailstorm hurtles,
While the robin sparks of rime
Shakes from hardy myrtles;
Never speak of love with scorn,
Such were direst treason;
Love was made for eve and morn,
And for every season.

CHARLES KENT.

Brave Dick Thornton.

About sixty years ago, in a town on Cape Cod, lived a boy named Dick Thornton. At the time of my story he was just twelve years old. His father and mother had both died when he was only a little baby, and he had been left to the care of an uncle and aunt who loved him dearly, and with whom he was very happy.

Dick's uncle was a sea captain, and had command of a fine vessel, that he made voyages in to the different ports in the Mediterranean sea, and came back laden with fruits, spices and wines.

Perhaps it was for this reason that Dick began very early in life to long to be a sailor, and not a day passed that he did not talk about going to sea.

All his spare time he spent in making boats of a great variety. He had schooner rigged, and sloop rigged, and every other kind of a rig that ever was heard of; and he would have the most exciting launches of them to which, every boy in town was invited.

He taught himself to swim at so early an age as would frighten most mothers out of their senses; and as he grew stronger, he soon became famous as a swimmer; so that the boys of the town, when making up their swimming matches, would not let Dick enter the lists, as they said:

"What's the use? Dick would be at the goal before we had taken a half a dozen strokes, and it's not fair to have him in."

At which Dick—knowing it was true—would say, good-naturedly:

"All right, boys, I'll stay on the beach and be the 'judge.'" They did not have "umpires" in those days.

Every time his uncle returned from a voyage, Dick would ask:

"Won't you take me with you next time, uncle?" until at last, the day Dick was twelve years old, his uncle told him that he would take him on the very next voyage, which was to set sail in just two weeks from that day.

Of course Dick was almost wild with delight, and it seemed to him as though those two weeks would never pass; but they did, and the day of sailing came.

Dick stood on the deck, the centre of an admiring group of his boy friends, every inch a sailor. His "rig" was complete; for his aunt, with tender pride, but with a heart full of grief at the thought of parting with him, had herself seen that nothing was lacking. The duck trowsers, the blue flannel blouse, the tarpaulin placed so jauntily on his head—everything was as it should be. And his own little "sea-chest" Dick had seen brought on board, with his name—"Dick Thornton" printed in red letters on the end. And when a little later the anchor was raised and the sails hoisted and Dick stood swinging his cap to the friends he was leaving, not a thought of sorrow was in his heart—it was the very proudest moment of his life.

Each day brought some delight with it to Dick; and the sailors all said he was the handiest little chap on shipboard they had ever met with; and his ready "Aye aye, sir," when called upon to do anything, had the real love of his work in the sound of it. But I must hurry on with my story.

They had a fine voyage out, and were homeward bound. They had been, first, to Smyrna—you can look on the map when I am through, and see just where Dick went—then on the way back they stopped at Messina and Palermo, and had taken on for cargo oranges, figs, lemons, and a large quantity of Sicilian wines. The last port stopped at was Malaga, which, you know, is on the coast of Spain.

They had left Malaga, and were just entering the Strait of Gibraltar, when very suddenly the wind died out, the sails flapped lazily, and soon there was a dead calm. Dick thought it very dull music, and was entertaining himself reading Robinson Crusoe, when he was interrupted by a cry from the man at the masthead, of which he caught only the dreadful words: "Pirates! pirates!"

In a moment all was excitement, but the captain was a brave man; and calling all hands on deck, he took counsel with them as to what was to be done.

You know what a very narrow stretch of water the Strait of Gibraltar is, which separates Europe and Africa, and at the time of my story all sailors were glad to get safely through there without being troubled by pirates from the African coast, who were very cruel and wicked men, and who watched every chance to overhaul a vessel in distress, so as to steal everything that is valuable on board, and usually killed the crew in order to accomplish their wickedness.

Through his glass he saw a boat containing a dozen men fully armed, who, with powerful and steady strokes, were pulling directly for the vessel. He laid down his glass with a pale face, and said:

"There is nothing can be done, boys, but to die bravely. We are completely at their mercy in this calm, for they outnumber us, and are armed to the teeth, while we are nearly unarmed;"—and then turning to his nephew he said, "My poor little Dick, this will have been a sorry voyage to you, your first and your last, I am afraid."

"But, uncle," answered Dick, "I don't want to be killed, let's hide." "That wouldn't do for me, boy," replied his uncle, "even if it were possible; but hide if you can, Dick, and God grant you may see home and friends again." Dick gave one more look at the approaching boat, and with a bound he cleared the stairs and was "below."

Down in the "hold" of the vessel was a sort of cuddy, where all sorts of things were stowed to get them out of the way. There were ropes and sails and odd pieces of canvas, old iron, worn-out tarpaulins, overhauls, and I don't know what else. The sailors called it "the old glory hole," and I guess that was a good name for it.

Into this bedlam Dick crept, shutting the door after him. The door was made in a sort of panel, so if you did not look closely you would not be apt to see it. Keeping a large piece of canvas ready to throw over him if he heard any one coming, he sat and listened and watched. The confusion at first was very great, but soon ceased, and Dick longed to know how his dear friends were getting on; he feared the worst had happened to them, but he hardly dared to breathe, lest he should be discovered. Twice he heard footsteps so near to his hiding-place that he hastily drew the canvas over him, but "the old glory hole" they didn't find at all. At last Dick heard loud pounding where he knew the wine casks were stored, and then a great carousing followed, which was kept up for a long while, but at length one sound after another ceased until all was quiet. For some time even then Dick hardly dared to move. At last he could stand it no longer, and in his stocking-feet he crept up the stairs, and saw what he supposed he would see: the pirates all sleeping a drunken sleep, as they had found the wine, and had drank of it till they knew nothing more. I wish I need not tell you what else Dick saw, but this is a true story, and I must tell it as it was. His dear, kind friends had all been killed, and were lying stiff and cold upon the deck.

And now you shall hear what our brave Dick did. The vessel with no one to guide it, had gradually drifted into within about two miles of the Spanish shore. Dick gave one look of agony at his friends and then sprang to the side of the vessel. He looked anxiously at the distance between himself and the shore, and then said, "I CAN do it, I KNOW I can. If I stay here they will kill me when they wake up, and if I can only reach the shore perhaps the people will come off and get these wicked men and have them punished, and then I can save my uncle's vessel besides; and I'm sure if I die I had a great deal rather die in the water than to have them kill me. I'll try it, I'll try it!"

And now Dick's knowledge of swimming was, perhaps, to save his life. With one little prayer to his Heavenly Father to help him he took off everything that could weigh him down, and with one brave plunge he was in the water. The sea was calm and the water warm. He has told this story many times in his life since. He said, "Every stroke that brought me nearer the shore gave me new strength." He took quick and powerful strokes until he would get a little tired, when he would turn over on his back and float awhile. Then he would swim another distance on one side, with one arm and one leg, and so varying his stroke, and resting on his back occasionally, he made steady and rapid progress, until at last, so weak and tired that he could hardly stand, he reached the shore, and with good courage still, although exhausted, he climbed slowly and painfully the rocky shore to the hut of a fisherman that he could plainly see on the top of the bluff.

My story is about done. The brave deed was accomplished, and as soon as the old fisherman had made Dick comfortable, he went for some one who could understand his story, for of course he could not speak a word of Spanish. The right one was found, and as soon as the dreadful story was known the authorities of the town sent two boatloads of sailors and soldiers, who set off with a will to the vessel.

They boarded it as noiselessly as possible, and found the wicked pirates still in their drunken sleep. They were at once heavily ironed, and the vessel carried safely into port, where the wicked pirates met with the punishment they so richly deserved for their dreadful crimes.

In a pretty little Spanish graveyard the bodies of Dick's friends and companions found a quiet resting-place. The owners of the vessel rewarded Dick handsomely for his bravery, and although he had had so sad an experience on his first voyage, still he has "followed the seas" ever since, until within a very few years. He is now eighty-four years old, and if you should happen to go to the town on the Cape where he now lives, and should tell this story in the presence of some of the "old folks" you would hear them say, "Why, bless you, child, yes, that's one of old Dick Thornton's scrapes, when he was a boy; come, and I'll introduce him to you."—*Aunt Katy, in Golden Rule.*

Matrimony Under Difficulties.

A couple of weeks ago a well-known Leavenworth (Kansas) minister was approached by a young man, who in tremulous accents informed him that he wanted to get married, and that she who was to make him supremely happy dwelt in the First ward. The minister told him that there was nothing in the world which gave him so much pleasure as to unite two loving hearts in the bonds of matrimony and send them floating down the river of life. The minister told the youth that to do the job up in the most approved style would cost him about two dollars. The would-be husband said he had no money, but that he would give him a load of wood as part payment, and settle the remainder next week. A bargain was struck upon that basis, and the minister started forth upon his errand of joy. Arriving at the house, which consisted of but one room, they found the bride sitting on a trunk with anything but a pleasant countenance. "Come now, dear," said the groom, "the preacher is here and ready to hitch us." "Git out," she responded, "do you think I'd marry the likes of you? You must be sick." "Come now, won't you?" he pleaded; "don't you see I've gone to all the expense of getting the preacher and everything, and why don't you do as you said you would? You know I can prove you said you would." "I don't care a darn what you can prove; you hain't the sort of a husband I want, no how." All persuasive coaxing on the part of the mortified youth was of no avail, and turning to the minister, he said: "Mister, I guess it's a failure now; she won't come to time. She's mad because I can't afford to give her a big blow-out in the meeting house."

The minister retraced his steps minus his load of wood, and went to bed to dream of the fickleness of women, some of them at least. Early next morning he was awakened by a loud rap on the door, and upon opening it found before him the young man, his face wreathed in smiles, yet showing a trace of anxiety, and his clothes covered with the sacred soil of Kansas.

"Hurry up and let's try it again—she's willing now." The minister, accompanied by a few friends, was soon at the house and found the expectant bride only too anxious for the ceremony to be pronounced. She said she hadn't her "fixin's" on, and at her request the gentlemen withdrew from the room to give her time to dress for the all-important event. She was not long about it, however, and when they re-entered the room they found her dressed for the occasion. Her trousseau consisted principally of a white skirt drawn over her dress, and a yellow rose, which had long been a roost for flies, stuck in her hair.

"Are you a Miss or a Mrs?" asked the minister. "I'm a Miss now, my husband is dead," she replied. Fearing that she might reconsider her notion a second time, he married them in the shortest form known, and left the couple as happy as though they were married in a marble palace. Their happiness must have lasted until next day, for the new husband sent the preacher the following day the finest load of wood he has had this winter.

A True Charity.

One of the most practical charities which has been heard of by the public of late is that of Mr. Fletcher Harper, who, at the suggestion of his wife, has purchased a house upon the sea coast for the sick and disabled employés of the house of Harper & Bros. This is an evidence of most generous forethought, and will, without doubt, inspire those benefited with the most affectionate zeal for the interests of their employers. The thought that a provision has been made for them, should strength and energy flag, whereby they may gather health and power to renew their labors, will lift a weight of anxiety from their shoulders, and, in many cases, ward off the disease, whose beginning would have been aggravated by solicitude for an uncared-for future. It has been well said that one of the secrets of the success of this great house of Harper & Bros. has been the kind interest which the employers have always taken in the welfare of the employed. The New York *Tribune* suggests that some of these great city asylums, and monster hospitals would do more good to the public, if they were turned into sea-side homes for the sick and afflicted among the poorer classes, who, though well-deserving, are unable to procure the fresh and invigorating air that would restore to them bodily vigor.

It is really a very difficult thing to know where charity ought to begin and end, to reach the really needy with assistance which shall not finish by making them permanent paupers. The doors are so many by which fraud may enter; human nature is so prone to save itself trouble; it is so much easier often to give money than time and effort, that much of what is called charity, both public and private, is really an almost unmixed evil to the recipients. But between employers and employed no mistake need be made. Ample opportunity exists for the former to know of the real needs of the latter, and knowing, answer to them as far as possible. Often the only requirement in this direction is a sympathy extending beyond the working hours, which tells the employed that the desire on the part of his employer is not alone to number the dollars and cents which his work may bring, but while he studies the prosperity of his business, yet has an eye for the good of those who labor for him. All may not be able to build seaside homes for those who fall at their post, but all may strive, as many do, to make it a reciprocal thing between employers and employed, each to seek to further the best interests of the other.—*Toledo Blade.*

Insects as Talkers.

"Two ants," says Buchner, "when they are talking together, stand with their heads opposite each other, working their sensitive feelers in the liveliest manner, and tapping each other's heads." Numerous examples prove that they are able in this way to make mutual communications, and even on certain definite subjects. "I have often," says the English naturalist, Jesse, "placed a small green caterpillar in the neighborhood of an ant's nest. It is immediately siezed by an ant, which calls in the assistance of a friend after ineffectual efforts to drag the caterpillar into the nest. It can be clearly seen that the little creatures hold a conversation by means of their feelers, and this being ended, they repair together to the caterpillar in order to draw it into the nest by their united strength. Further, I have observed the meeting of ants on their way to and from their nests. They stop, touch each other with their feelers, and appear to hold a conversation, which, I have good reason to suppose, refers to the best ground for obtaining food." Hague writes a letter to Darwin that he one day killed with his finger a number of ants who came every day from a hole in the wall to some plants standing on the chimney-piece. He had tried the effect of brushing them away, but it was of no use, and the consequence of the slaughter was that the ants who were on their way immediately turned back, and tried to persuade their companions, who were not yet aware of their danger, to turn back also. A short conversation ensued between the ants, which, however, did not result in an immediate return, for those who had just left the nest first convinced themselves of the truth of the report.

ON the 18th instant a book canvasser fell down the depot stairs in Danbury and broke his leg, an insurance agent in Monroe lost two fingers in a hay-cutter, and a tree-peddler in Brookfield was knocked down and run over by a meat cart. We propose that the 18th of March be made a legal holiday.—*Danbury News.*

GOOD Gracious, fellows! If Kentucky could buy that Legislature for what it is worth, and sell it for what it thinks it will bring, there would be money enough in the Sinking Fund to send us all to the French Exposition, with a surplus over sufficient to improve every river in the State from the Big Sandy to Coon creek, away down in Jackson's Purchase.

EDUCATIONAL facilities are improving in Florida.

Something About Bees.

Perhaps you don't like bees. That's because you are afraid of them and probably have been stung. But you must remember that, after all, the stinging was your own fault, for no doubt you troubled the bees in some way, and their sting is the only thing they have with which to protect their precious store of honey and wax. You remember what we said about that sting, the other day, that it was so small you couldn't see it even with a magnifying glass that made the point of a needle appear to be a quarter of an inch broad! and yet how that sting can hurt!

Every swarm of bees contained in these little bee houses that many of you, who live in the country, have seen so often, is composed of three different kinds—the queen, the workers, and the drones. The queen is not the only female in the swarm, but she is the only perfect female. All the worker-bees are females, but not perfect ones, and the drones who never do any work at all are the males.

How busy the workers are! They gather all the honey and bee-glue, feed the young and keep the hives clean, and after the close of the honey season they kill off all the drones!

With the exception of the queen, all the bees in a hive die in about nine months, so every winter finds new bees in the swarm. The queen lays from 1,000 to 3,000 eggs a day, and a hive sometimes contains 20,000 bees!

There is a very funny thing about these eggs, and that is that, while all of them are alike when they are laid, the workers feed the maggots with different kinds of food, to make the different kinds of bee—the drones, workers and queens. The queen deposits eggs first for the workers, and then for the drones and queens. The queen has a sting which she never uses, except in fighting with other queen bees. After the bees have been hard at work all day, they go to bed by clinging to each other by the feet, thus making long chains hung from the top of the hive. One bee fastens himself to the ceiling, and the next one clings with his fore-feet to the hind-feet of the one above, and so on, until hundreds are fastened together. We shouldn't think that the top bee who has to hold all this string would call it much of a rest.

The bees, beside knowing a great many other things, know enough to go into the house when it rains. If a cloud comes up in the west, they fly away home as fast as their wings will carry them.

Let us see how the workers make this bee-bread with which the young bees are fed. The worker starts out on her travels and comes to a big flower and flies into it. When she comes out she is covered from head to tail with pollen, which sticks to her legs and the hairs over her body. She takes her first pair of legs and dusts herself off, and passes this dust to the middle pair, and from them to her hind legs. With the last pair of legs she works the pollen into little bits of balls. This she does before going home, and sometimes she gets so heavily laden that when she reaches the hive she has to call other bees to help her unload into a pollen cell. Then the bee works over the pellets until they become a soft paste, and then it is in a condition to give to the little bees larvæ. When the larvæ gets too big with eating as to fill its cell, the workers don't feed it any more, but cover the mouth of the cell with wax. Then the larvæ, who is a prisoner, begins to cover the inside of its cell with silk, which it spins just as the silk worm does.

Then wonderful changes take place in the chrysalis, and by and by out comes the perfect bee!

Let us see how they build their cells. Thomas says:

"They generally begin at the top or roof of their chamber and build downward, at first working irregularly, and, as it were, pasting over the surface, and building horizontal cells of a more perfect form. These at length become so numerous that they extend downward in the form of a vertical wall, other congeries (a collection of several bodies in one mass) of cells are formed in succession, until the whole comb assumes the form of a series of perpendicular plates, or partitions. Each plate consists of a double set of cells, the bottoms of which are applied to each other, and form the partition between each set. The cells are not always of the same size, but a sufficient number of a given depth are reserved for receiving eggs, and which are necessarily adapted to the size of the future maggot; the smaller or shallower cells are those in which the honey is stored.

"The breedings and store cells are placed horizontally, but the mouth of the cell is sometimes a little raised, the better to retain the honey. The interspace between the vertical combs is generally about half an inch; these streets, as they may be termed, in this city of industry, being just wide enough to allow two bees busied upon the opposite cells to pass without incommoding each other. In addition to these interspaces, the combs are perforated in various places, so as to allow a passage for the bees from one street to another, thus saving them much time."

Don't you call that wonderful? But we find so many other things of interest that it will be impossible to tell about them this time. There are the swarmings; the wild bees; the gathering of the honey-bags, which some of the wild bees build from the branches of trees in great masses four feet long. At some other meeting of the club we will talk over all these matters.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A WELL-KNOWN Oxford man, who was at the same time fellow of his college and head master of a prosperous grammar school, was once detected by an old pupil skating on a Sunday afternoon. "I think, doctor," was not the unnatural observation, "you once flogged me for boating a Sunday." "Yes, my dear boy," was the reply, "and I did quite right. If a man really likes boating, one day to him is the same as another. Skating is entirely different. It may freeze hard on the Saturday night and then thaw again before daybreak on Monday morning."

A MAN painting the cornice of a house in Hartford, fell from the ladder, and it was supposed that he was badly hurt. Immediately after the fall, a young man ran to the store to inform the painter of the misfortune that had overtaken his workman. The "boss" listened to the telling description of the fall, and with the ruling passion still strong in him, asked anxiously, "*Did he spill his paint?*"

AT least 50,000 Mennonites prefer peace in America to the chances of war in Russia.

How Bermuda Cats Shivered Neighborly Friendships.

BY MARK TWAIN.

As we entered the edge of the town (Hamilton, Bermuda Islands,) that Sunday afternoon, we stopped at a cottage to get a drink of water. The proprietor, a middle-aged man with a good face, asked us to sit down and rest. His dame brought chairs, and we grouped ourselves in the shade of the trees by the door. Mr. Smith—that was not his name, but it will answer—questioned us about ourselves and our country, and we answered him truthfully, as a general thing, and questioned him in return. It was all very simple, and pleasing, and sociable. Rural, too; for there was a pig and a small donkey and a hen anchored out, close at hand, by cords to their legs, on a spot that purported to be grassy. Presently a woman passed along, and although she coldly said nothing, she changed the drift of our talk. Said Smith:

"She didn't look this way, you noticed? Well, she is our next neighbor on one side, and there's another family that's our next neighbors on the other side; but there's a general coolness around now, and we don't speak. Yet these three families, one generation and another, have lived there side by side and been as friendly as weavers for a hundred and fifty years till about a year ago."

"Why, what calamity could have been powerful enough to break up so old a friendship?"

"Well, it was too bad, but it couldn't be helped. It happened like this: About a year or more ago the rats got to pestering my place a good deal, and I set up a steel trap in the back yard. Both of these neighbors run considerable to cats, and so I warned them about the trap, because their cats were pretty sociable around here nights, and they might get into trouble without my intending it. Well, they shut up their cats for awhile, but you know how it is with people; they got careless, and sure enough the trap took Mrs. Jones' principal tomcat into camp and finished him up. In the morning Mrs. Jones comes here with the corpse in her arms, and cries and takes on the same as if it was a child. It was a cat by the name of Yelverton—Hector G. Yelverton—a troublesome old rip, with no more principle than an Injun, though you couldn't make her believe it. I said all a man could to comfort her, but no, nothing would do but I must pay for him. Finally, I said I wasn't investing in cats now as much as I was, and with that she walked off in a huff, carrying the remains with her. That closed our intercourse with the Joneses. Mrs. Jones joined another church and took her tribe with her. She said she would not hold fellowship with assassins. Well, by and by comes Mrs. Brown's turn—she that went by here a minute ago. She had a disgraceful old yellow cat that she thought as much of as if he was twins, and one night he tried that trap upon his neck, and it fitted him so, and was so satisfactory, that he laid down and curled up, and stayed with it. Such was the end of Sir John Baldwin."

"Was that the name of the cat?"

"The same. There's cats around here with names that would surprise you. Maria (to his wife), what was that cat's name that eat a keg of ratsbane by mistake over at Hooper's, and got struck by lightning and took the blind staggers and fell in the well and was most drowned before they could fish him out?"

"That was that colored deacon Jackson's cat. I only remember the last end of its name, which was, "To-Be-Or-Not To-Be-That-Is-The Question Jackson."

"Sho! that ain't the one. That's the one that eat up an entire box of Seidlitz powders, and then had not any more judgment than to go and take a drink. He was considered a great loss, but I never could see it. Well, no matter about the names. Mrs. Brown wanted to be reasonable, but Mrs. Jones wouldn't let her. She put her up to going to law for damages. So to law she went and had the face to claim seven shillings and sixpense. It made a great stir. All the neighbors went to Court. Everybody took sides. It got hotter and hotter, and broke up all the friendships for 500 yards around—friendships that had lasted for generations.

"Well, I proved by eleven witnesses that the cat was of a low character and very ornery, and not worth a canceled postage stamp, taking the average cats here; but I lost the case. What could I expect? The system is all wrong here, and is bound to make revolution and bloodshed some day. You see, they give the Magistrate a poor little starvation salary, and then turn him loose on the public to gouge for fees and costs to live on. What is the natural result? Why, he never looks into the justice of the case—never once. All he looks at is which client has got the money. So this one piled the fees and cost and everything on to me. I could pay specie, don't you see, and he knew mighty well if he put the verdict on Mrs. Brown, where it belonged, he'd have to take his swag in currency."

"Currency? Why, has Bermuda a currency?"

"Yes—onions. And they were forty per cent. discount, too, then, because the season had been over as much as three months. So I lost my case. I had to pay for that cat. But the general trouble the case made was the worst thing about it. It broke up so much good feeling. The neighbors don't speak to each other now."

IT is related that during the visit of Marshal Soult to London on the occasion of the marriage of Queen Victoria, the French ambassador received a charming compliment from the Duke of Wellington. The marshal was to dine with the English secretary of state for war, when the latter, just as the company were about to take their seats at the table, approached Wellington, who was engaged in conversation with Soult, and said to the duke, "I have placed you next to the marshal, thinking that might be agreeable to you." "Certainly," replied the other, "I would much rather have him by my side than in front of me."

NEW DEFINITION.—A famous Roman ecclesiastic was making his periodical tour of inspection in the Dublin Sunday schools. "Kate Molony," said he to an intelligent-looking girl, "explain the meaning of the holy Sacrament of Matrimony." A pause. "Please, yer honor, it is a sad state of existence before entering purgatory." "Go to the bottom of the class, you ignorant girl," cried out the local clergyman, very much ashamed of his pupil. But the archbishop stopped him. "Not so fast, Father Patrick, not so fast. The lass may be right, after all. What do you or I know about it?"

IN Philadelphia, to make a julep, all that is needed is the liquor. The mint we have always with us.

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In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
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Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS!
Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for
"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos.
No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal
First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
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CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully olicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
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Wholesale and Retail
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. aplw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. oct8-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,
Knights' Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.
These well known and popular mills have been horoughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of
Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.
Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,
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IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE,"
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"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
CALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
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WAR! WAR!
WAR!
As ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to do clare war, so is
THE GREAT
San Francisco
AUCTION STORE!
NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK
The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been
AGAINST MONOPOLY
We have also been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our
NEW IMPORTATIONS
Consist of Everything in the
DRY GOODS
Line. We are determined to
Sell Cheap for Cash
For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are
LOWER
Than Any Other House
IN WOODLAND!
It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1878.
Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland:—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of Merchandise. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to $22,004.45.
Yours,
HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.
WOODLAND, March 3d.
Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York:—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of $22,004.45.
Yours,
GOSLINER & CO.
It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the
Immense Stock
IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY
Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which
We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.
ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO
GIVE US A CALL!
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
THE GREAT
SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!
Next Door to the Bank,
MAIN ST., - - WOODLAND,
GOSLINER & CO.,
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NEWS SUMMARY.

MR. WELSH, United States Minister to England, has gone to Paris for a week.

THE Russians are making requisitions for houses in Adrianople for hospitals.

SIX hundred horses were shipped from Montreal one day last week for England.

FIFTY petitions in bankruptcy were filed in Chicago one day, mostly of small amount.

THE House has defeated a motion to increase letter carriers' salaries or to increase their number.

A NEW YORK *Tribune* correspondent says a canvass of the House shows a majority of 21 against the tariff bill.

THE New York *Times'* Washington special says that the new silver dollars coined to date amount to $2,451,000.

GENERAL GIBBONS has been before the House Committee on Military Affairs again, advocating transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

THE suit against General Phil Sheridan by owners of plantations in Louisiana, for the recovery of damages incurred during the war, has been postponed until October.

THE Matapan paper mills, at Hyde Park, Mass., the oldest in New England, have shut down, owing to dull times and lack of orders, for the first time for a hundred years.

H. J. JEWETT has been elected President of the reorganized Erie Railroad Company, the name of which is to be changed to New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party took a tour of the coal and iron regions of Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys. The most prominent industrial establishments on the route were inspected.

THE select committees appointed by the House and Senate to report what changes are needed in the present plan of electing President and Vice-President, held their first conference.

A TELEGRAM from Cincinnati says: Hon. John L. Vance, Ex-Congressman, has arrived from San Francisco, and will proceed to his home at Gallipolis by boat. He is undoubtedly insane.

THE Mayor of Venice called on General Grant, who expressed his satisfaction at visiting Venice, and warmly thanked the Mayor for the cordial expressions addressed to him by the letter of the Venetians.

A HEAVY gale has prevailed along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost, and about 100 Bermeo fishermen were drowned. Fifty-six fishermen belonging to Santander have also been drowned.

THE old proposition to settle the question of polygamy in Utah by annexing the Territory to Nevada, has been again revived in Washington. The constitution of that State would, it is argued, quickly dispose of the problem without further trouble to Congress.

THE House Committee on Agriculture have agreed to report with favorable recommendation the bill introduced in the House providing for the better protection of cattle in transportation. The bill provides that cattle shall be fed at least once every twenty-four hours.

IT is stated at the Pension Office that already there have been received 6,000 applications from persons claiming pensions under the law recently enacted by Congress granting pensions, regardless of length of service, to all soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows.

THE Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have decided to recommend the passage of the bill to aid the establishment of semi-monthly mail service between the United States and Brazil, by two lines of steamships, alternately departing from New York and New Orleans.

A MONTREAL dispatch says: A large gang of tramps entered St. John last night and paraded the streets this morning, flourishing revolvers and acting in a riotous manner. Nearly all of them carried arms. The appearance of some of the party led to the belief that they were more than ordinary tramps.

THE Operatives' strike in England increases. Nearly all the operatives at Burnley, whose notices expired, have joined in the strike. Thousands of idlers at Blackburn are wandering the streets, some of them becoming very clamorous. Employers in Lancashire district say arbitration is out of the question.

SENATOR EATON'S bill to authorize the maintenance of the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across the Colorado river, provides that the bridge must be so constructed as not to obstruct navigation, but must have a draw of sufficient space to permit any steamer or other vessel navigating said river to pass at all times.

THE Secretary of State has received a letter of thanks from the London Colonial Office of Great Britain for the service rendered to the people of New Zealand by our government through the Federal Fish Commissioners, by placing the colonies in possession of a large supply of California salmon, which have thriven in the waters of New Zealand beyond the most sanguine expectations.

THE bark *Azor*, with the first shipload of emigrants sent to Africa by the Liberian Exodus Association, sailed from Charleston recently, being accompanied to the bar by two harbor steamers crowded with excursionists, while the whole battery and wharves were thronged with thousands of negroes shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs as the bark bore out to sea. The *Azor* carries 250 passengers.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the celebrated African traveller commanding the Khedival expedition to survey mines in the land of Midian, has returned from Egypt, bringing twenty-five tons of specimens, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, and extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre and rock salt. He goes to England to arrange for working the mines for the Khedive.

THE Prohibitionists of New York, at their late convention in Albany, passed resolutions demanding that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited by law; protesting against the enactment of the Moffet Bell Punch act; favoring the enfranchisement of women; opposing the national banking system, and declaring it is the duty of Congress to create the amount of currency necessary to start into activity the suffering industries of the country.

A CHICAGO dispatch says: There is considerable interest felt by citizens in movements of Communists of this city. They are actively at work drilling and arming with breech-loading rifles. Upon being questioned, they profess they are preparing for future emergencies, but say that they will act merely in self defence, and will not foment disorder. There are about 8,000 of them in this county, and it is stated that from 1,000 to 2,000 are armed and drill weekly. The police force are watching their movements to prevent a recurrence of the riotous proceedings of last July.

THE bill authorizing the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, as passed by the U. S. Senate, provides that any surveyed lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, not reserved, and valuable chiefly for timber and unfit for cultivation, and which have not been offered for sale, may be sold in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person or association at a minimum price of $2.50 per acre; and that lands chiefly valuable for stone may be sold on the same terms. Nothing in this Act is to impair any bona fide claim under any United States law, or authorize the sale of any mining claim or mineral lands, or interfere with the rights of ditch owners. Any person desiring to buy such lands is to make very much such an application and proof as to the character of the lands and its being vacant, etc., as in the case of mining land purchases. He is required to subscribe a stringent oath that he buys for his own use and not for any other person. A provision is made for hearing all adverse claimants. Other sections of the bill make it unlawful to cut or destroy any timber on public lands with an intent to export or dispose of it under a penalty of a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000; but permission is given for any miner or agriculturist to take such timber as is necessary in the ordinary working of his mining claim or preparing his land for tillage, or in support of his improvements. Parties now being prosecuted in California, Oregon or Washington Territory, excepting such as have cut timber for exportation, are to be released on payment of $2 50 per acre for all lands from which they have taken timber. They are not, however, to acquire title to the land by the payment of the penalty, but will have the same rights as other persons to purchase under the provisions of this bill.

WAR ITEMS.—Grand Duke Nicholas has induced the Porte to send two more officers to urge the regular troops who have joined the Mussulman insurgents to submit. Some Greeks and Thracians and Macedonians are joining the Mussulman insurgents.

All Servian soldiers on furlough have been ordered to join their commands immediately.

Germany is seeking to secure the neutralization of the Baltic in the event of war.

Continuous fighting is reported in Crete.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—To repeal section 3,412 of the revised Statutes, which provides for a tax on notes of State banking associations.

To amend the 103d Article of War, to forbid the trial or punishment of any person by court-martial who shall not have been arraigned within two years, or in case of desertion within three years after the offense was committed. In case he has been away from the country in the meantime, that absence shall be excluded in computing the time.

To create a new Land District in Idaho.

Authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Colorado river, at Fort Yuma, in California.

To authorize claimants to certain lands in Santa Barbara County, Cal., to submit their claims to the U. S. District Court of that State for adjudication.

Releasing the title of the United States to certain parcels of land in California to the assigns of John Cutter.

A compromise of the House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional clerks, by which appropriations were reduced to $20,000 for Collectors of Internal Revenue, and to $7,500 for post route agents. The original amounts asked for were $40,000 and $20,000 respectively.

BILLS PASSED.—Senate bill to annul the Act of the Legislature of New Mexico of last January, over the Governor's veto, to incorporate the Society of Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico.

Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to savings deposits.

Senate bill relative to jurisdiction of District Courts in Utah, Wyoming, and other Territories on Divorce.

The Deficiency bill for the public printing office.

The Conference on the bill to provide for deficiences in Government service, reported that the appropriation for the Interior Department was reduced from $40,000 to $30,000. The Senate receded from its amendment for $75,000 for District of Columbia Schools, and $25,000 for the Hayden survey. The amount for the San Francisco Mint was reduced from $15,000 to $12,000.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to—35 to 19.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.—*Resolved*, That any radical change in our present tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune; would needlessly derange the business interests of the country, and would seriously retard that return to prosperity for which all should earnestly co-operate.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate it be the fixed policy of this Government to so maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor.

An amendment, instructing the Committee on Finance to report, as early as possible, a bill providing a Commission to examine into and report upon the subject of the tariff to the next Congress.

RESOLUTION PASSED.—Senate resolution in reference to disapproval of the act of the Territory of Arizona in regard to incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sargent submitted the following amendment in the nature of a substitute to House bill relieving legal disabilities of women:

No person shall be excluded from practicing as attorney and counsellor-at-law in any of the United States Courts on account of sex.

He produced a petition signed by 155 District of Columbia lawyers favoring the bill. Many Legislatures had passed bills admitting women in State Courts. There was no reason why women should not be admitted in law, as in medicine, with men.

McDonald said a number of States and Territories had admitted women to the bar. Their cases might come to the Supreme Court, and it would be unjust to debar them.

The bill and amendment were then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which recently passed the House, was read by title and referred.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Repealing the tax on State banks.

Prohibiting members of Congress or Government employes from being counsel for claimants against the Government.

The Indian Appropriation bill.

Authorizing the Civil Service Committee to ascertain the number and salaries of employes of the House.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted a report with reference to Mexican border troubles, together with a bill requesting the President to keep on the Texas border not less than 5,000 men to protect American citizens, and authorizing the crossing of the border by United States troops, until such treaty stipulations shall be made with Mexico as may secure an efficient protection to American citizens and property.

The same Committee submitted a report and bill in relation to the Venezuelan and Mexican Commissions. The bill repeals the Act for payment of adjudicated claims, authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with Venezuela for extension of time for the Convention of April 25th, 1866, with regard to filing and adjudication of claims, and provides for a Commission to examine and decide all claims passed upon by former Commissions.

BILLS PASSED.—River and Harbor bill. Ayes 166, says 66. It appropriates $7,300,000.

A bill exempting from enrollment and admeasurement all vessels not propelled by steam or sail, except vessels of that character engaged in trade with contiguous foreign territory.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was modified by the following amendments:

Increasing the appropriation for special agents from $100,000 to $150,000.

Providing a per diem for travelling agents, and that the compensation for fourth-class Postmasters be based upon stamps cancelled instead of stamps sold.

The bill then passed.

The bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up and the following amendments adopted. Viz:

That when lands granted to the Company shall have been surveyed and the Company have become entitled to a patent for the same, they shall be subject to taxation by State or Territory; that the rate for mail transportation shall be the same as in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota; that the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the road shall require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the written consent of holders of not less than two-thirds of the entire preferred stock; to provide that the consent of the State of Oregon should be first obtained to construct roads around the Cascades of the Columbia river; to provide that nothing in the Act should be construed as recognizing the existence of the Portland, South Pass, and Salt Lake Railroad Company, or any right of said Company outside of Oregon; continuing grants, rights, privileges, etc., to the Company, subject to any lawfully existing paramount right of any stockholder in or holder of any bond against said Company under its former organization, if such there be.

The bill was then passed.

Senate bill authorizing the President to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado.

The Pacific Railroad funding bill was again taken up and discussed at length. It was finally passed by an almost unanimous vote.

The consideration of the Senate bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law was resumed, and the bill discussed at length. Offered amendments were rejected. The bill finally passed, Ayes 206, nays 49. The bill is as follows:

That the Bankrupt law, approved March 20, 1867, Title 61 of the Revised Statutes, and all acts in amendment of or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this Act shall take effect; but all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, and all penal actions and criminal proceedings arising therein under acts hereby repealed, shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repeal ed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The appropriation for publication of post route maps was increased from $25,000 to $40,000.

Blaine's Presidential resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Springer proposed a Constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation.

Washington Notes.

INFORMATION has been received that a Chinese Minister accredited to Washington, accompanied by members of Legation and Consuls for the principal ports of this country, will soon leave China for the United States.

THE N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says: It is reported that Secretary Sherman is about calling in for redemption ten millions of the five-twenty six per cent. bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—Superfine grades are in very small supply; large demand, and ruling relatively firmer. The following quotations are understood to be for consigned lots, or round lots from the mill, payable in gold coin; for jobbers' rates, silver, add about 50c.

Superfine, $5 00@$5 25; shipping extras, $5 50@$5 75; standard extras, $6 25@$6 50; Oregon, fair to choice, $5 87½@$6 25.

WHEAT.—This market was less firm, notwithstanding European war news were less pacific, and an advance of 2@3d reported on Wheat. This condition of affairs was brought about by the smallness of the milling demand, and no export business doing except here and there a small lot at low prices. There is a slight accumulation of tonnage for new crop loading; negotiations are pending for new crop Wheat, $1 65@$1 67½ offered; the probability is there will be high ruling prices at the opening of the season.

We quote good to choice milling, $2 10@$2 15; superfine, $2 00@$2 07½; shipping, $1 95@$2 05; low grades, $1 80@$1 90.

BARLEY.—There is a cleansing warehouse movement; getting rid of all old weevil, etc., and making ready for new crop, now near at hand; in consequence, we note a material decline.

We quote bay feed, $1 00@$1 05; coast feed, $1 00@$1 02½ (all gold); brewing nominal—$1 25@$1 35.

CORN.—The Mexican demand continues; receipts smaller than wanted, and market steadily in seller's favor. Monthly shipments were as follows:

Month.	To.	Ctls.
January	Mexico	5,831
February	Mexico	1,968
March	Mexico	10,198
April to 20	Mexico	8,917
Total		26,914

Besides the foregoing there have been quite large shipments from southern coast ports, swelling the total State shipments over 200 tons.

We quote large yellow, $1 80@$1 85; small round yellow, $1 85@$1 90; large white, $2 00@$2 05.

OATS.—Freely offered, supply large, demand small, and market continues to be weak.

We quote milling at $1 45@$1 55; good to choice feed, $1 30@$1 40; ordinary feed, $1 20@$1 30.

WOOL.—Comparative weekly deliveries:

Weeks.	1877. Bales.	Weeks.	1878. Bales.
March 16	810	March 15	107
March 23	1,533	March 22	1,337
March 30	4,227	March 29	227
April 8	5,324	April 5	882
April 13	7,729	April 12	1,881
April 20	8,729	April 19	3,995
April 27	8,654	April 26	5,458
Totals	36,738		12,423

There is quick demand for all good fleece on arrival; scabby Wool, of which there is not a little, move slow; but all goes off at a price which astonishes dealers when they come to reckon up the cost of laying them down in Eastern manufacturing districts.

We quote: Northern, good to choice, 23@26c; fair staple northern, 20@22½c; southern, year's clip, choice, 21@23c; six months' southern, fair to choice, 18@22½c; burry and scabby, 14@17c.

HOPS.—The demand is unimportant; light. Nominal quotations—California, 5½@7½c; Oregon, 5@6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter rules firm. Sellers had the mastery of the market on all grades; but no one acts or feels buoyant over the situation, as every one who comes in contact with consumers obtains many evidences that an attempt to increase cost will be almost sure to have the effect to materially cut down demands; buyers are already looking around for good butter for next year, but they will do without stock. Cheese—steady and plentiful. The Prices Current says about Eggs: Monthly receipts since January 1 compare with totals of last year as follows:

Months.	Cal. Doz.	Oregon. Doz.	Eastern. Doz.
January	225,360	15,180	27,072
February	230,460	15,120	20,340
March	292,055	23,310	119,400
April to date	269,980	22,080	125,910
Totals	1,018,128	74,590	292,585
1877	800,020	89,850	59,420
Increase	218,108		233,165
Decrease		15,260	

We quote: California choice fresh roll Butter, 25@23c; fair to good roll, 22@24c; Cheese—California, 11@13c; Western Cheese, —@— ₩ lb; California Eggs, 22@24c ₩ doz; Eastern, 20@21c.

PROVISIONS.—The San Francisco Prices Current says:

Comparative Overland receipts:

	Hams. tcs.	bbls.	Lard. tcs.	cases.	Bacon, cases.
January	569	793	130	510	85
February	1,507	502	69	715	227
March	1,813	348	359	750	529
April to date	3,113	316	265	2,300	729
Totals, 1878	6,755	2,049	944	4,305	1,370
Totals, 1877	2,755	2,549	571	3,436	1,039
Increase, '78	4,000	500	373	869	331

Total product made in the West according to the Cincinnati Price Current compare as follows:

	1877-8.	1876-7.
Green Sides, total lbs	588,302,785	440,591,236
Green Shoulders, lbs	147,611,549	176,236,494
Green Hams, lbs	151,570,975	151,236,933
Total Green meat, lbs	1,029,584,874	771,034,663
Sides put in bbls, lbs	130,042,210	196,504,375
Sides remaining	485,160,553	234,089,861
Shoulders put in bbls, lbs	7,389,940	14,776,324
Shoulders remaining	227,891,174	161,660,169
Total sides and shoulders exclusive of flarreled Pork, lbs	686,051,749	495,747,030
Total Sides, Shoulders & Hams exclusive of barreled Pork, lbs	891,922,724	649,953,963

YEARLY COMPARISONS.

For the twelve months ending March 1 the number of Hogs packed in the West compares for six years as follows:

	Summer.	Winter.	Total.
1877-8	2,543,120	6,505,446	9,048,566
1876-7	5,101,368	5,307,806	7,409,174
1875-6	1,262,313	4,880,125	6,142,438
1874-5	1,200,414	5,366,226	6,566,640
1873-4	1,662,916	5,466,200	8,529,116
1872-3	905,500	5,410,314	5,915,814

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@11c; Eastern Hams, carload lots, 10@11c, as to brand; California Lard, 10@12c; Eastern do, 13¼@14c; California Bacon, 11½@12¾c; Eastern Bacon, 12c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₩ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork, ₩ bbl, $22 00@$24 00.

SMOKED AND SALT FISH.—Salmon, spot, $1 50@$1 55 for 1-lb tins. No future delivery sales noted for some time past. In bbl, ——; hf bbl, ——; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Salmon, 1-lb tins, ——; Cod, Pacific, bdls, 6¼@6½c ₩ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₩ lb; Georges' Cod, 9c ₩ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, alive, 23@25c; Hens, ₩ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Roosters, young, ₩ doz, $9 00@$11 00; Broilers, ₩ doz, $5 00@$7 50; Ducks, ₩ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Geese, ₩ pair, $1 50@$3 00—latter young Geese.

FRUIT, GREEN.—We have nothing positive regarding the fruit crop as yet; so far as we learn, Plums will be plentiful; Peach trees on the river are likely to be damaged by the water soaking up under the roots. Apricots in some sections are not promising. Apples generally are reported as promising a full average yield. Pears are not affected by water, and advices from the river are encouraging to a good crop. We quote Strawberries $6 00@$10 00 per chest.

We quote: Bannas, $1 50@$4 00 ₩ bunch; Limes, Mexican, ——; Limes, California, $5 00@$6 00 ₩ M; California Oranges, $25 00@$40 00.

FRUIT, DRIED.—Choice have a pretty good sale; inferior plenty and dull.

We quote: Apples, quartered, at 3½@5½c ₩ lb; Apples, sliced, 6@8c; Peaches, 7@9c; Plums, California, pitted, 14@17c; Plums, Oregon, 11@14c; Raisins, $1 00@$2 00.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Grain sacks are in good request and upward tendency.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11@11½c; hand-sewed, 22x36, 11¼@11¾c; Standard Gunnies, 13@14c; Wool Sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool Sacks, light, 47½@50c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Choice old Potatoes and Onions scarce; new Potatoes coming forward more freely.

We quote: California, $3 00@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs; Oregon, ₩ 100 lbs, $3 25. Onions, ₩ 100 lbs, $2 15@$2 20.

BEANS.—Supplies are inadequate and prices advance; market strong.

We quote as follows (gold coin): Bayo, $5 75; small White, $4 25@$4 50; Pea, $4 40@$4 50; Red, ——; large Butter, $3 75; medium do, $3 50; Limas, $4 00; Pink, $5 25.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS.—The wharf price of Bran is $15 00 ₩ ton; for Middlings, $23 00.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—Beef cattle more plenty; market undertone weak.

We quote: Beef, first quality, 7@8c; second do, 6@7c; third do, 4@6c; Veal, small, 8@9c; do large, 6@7c; Mutton, 3@5c; Lamb, 7@8c; Hogs, as in quality, 6@7c ₩ lb.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 524 and 526 Kearny St., San Francisco. $1 50 and $2 00 PER DAY. H. C. PATRIDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right Coach: if you do not, they will charge you.

THE UNIQUE BOON! LADIES and gentlemen, save your money. Avoid humbuggery and the cruelties of being crippled. All who are afflicted with hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, &c., &c., SURGEON'S MAGIC will remove them completely and at once, and without Knife, pain, soreness or scarrification. One application only required. Recommended by leading families. Price, post-paid, $1.50. N. B.—Fetid or offensive Arm-pits, Feet, &c., which arises from diseased perspiratory ducts. Try the HERB-DISINFECTOR, an actual and the only remedy of the kind. Price, $2. Orders sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Address P. R. LOPEZ, M. D., care of M. Dactus Fernandez's S. F. Laboratory, Agent, 215 Kearny St., S. F.

C. & P. H. TIRRELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 419 CLAY STREET, Between Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', Youth's, and Children's FINE CALF BOOTS. Orders solicited and promptly filled. All sizes and qualities made at the lowest market prices. Please examine the goods and prices.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH $3 per gallon. T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

Yerba Buena Bitters Purifies the Blood.
Yerba Buena Bitters Regulates the Liver.
Yerba Buena Bitters Regulates the Bowels.
Yerba Buena Bitters For Biliousness.
Yerba Buena Bitters For Liver Complaint.
Yerba Buena Bitters Cures Dyspepsia.
Yerba Buena Bitters Cures Jaundice.
Yerba Buena Bitters For Indigestion.
CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, S. F.

That Good Machine, "THE FLORENCE" ☞ What Mrs. Mary E. Gay, of Binghamton, Solano county, writes: "I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine eleven years ago; it has been in constant use since, and has never been a cent's expense until now the little rubber on the ten-ton wheel has given out; it is the old style."

AGENCY FOR Florence Sewing Machines, White Sewing Machines, Howard Needles for all Machines, Florence Oil Stoves.

SAMUEL HILL, General Dealer in Sewing Machines. All kinds at reasonable prices. Good Machines for $15. No. 19 New Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

JULY 4, 1878. FIRE WORKS! ALL KINDS. Our own make, extra size and quality. Fire Crackers! All sizes, from Gold Chop to Giants. We are closing out our Fire Works and offer Special Inducements to the trade. CHURCH & CO., San Francisco.

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR, 203 Montgomery St. and 103 Third, S. F. Business Suits made to order, in 24 hours, from....$20. Pants made to order in 24 hours, from.....$5. Fine Diagonal, Cassimere and Scotch Cheviot Suits, to order.....$25 to $45. Fine Dress Suits to order.....$40 to $50. Overcoats, from.....$20 to $35. Rules of Self-Measurement Sent Free.

ENRIGHT'S STRAW BURNING ENGINES. I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the public and parties intending to purchase Portable Straw-Burning Engines, for threshing purposes for 1878, that I offer for sale this season STRAW-BURNING ENGINES, superior to any I have heretofore made, at reasonable prices, and that I will give a satisfactory bond to any party buying an Engine from me or my agents, and that I will protect them in the use and right of using, and against all Patent law suits. JOSEPH ENRIGHT, San Jose, Cal.

THE FOOTLIGHT THE RECOGNIZED DRAMATIC ORGAN Of the Pacific Coast. Contains House Programme of principal Theatres and places of Amusement of San Francisco; Theatrical gossip and general review of current events in the Dramatic World. Send for sample copy. Annual Subscription.....$3 00. Per Month.....25. In Advance. Address FOOTLIGHT PUBLISHING CO., 320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

ALBERT MAU & CO.'S Emperor Savon. Ask your Grocer for it and take no other, as it is the best Soap for family use. Each bar weighs one full pound. We are also sole agents for the Pacific Coast for CUDDELL TOILET SOAPS. These Toilet Soaps are better than any imported. Remember the name, EMPEROR SAVON.

Gillet's Cream Dry Hop Yeast, warranted to please.
Gillet's Double Extracts, the purest and strongest.
Gillet's Lemon Sugar makes the best lemonade.
Gillet's Baking Powder, always sure to please.
Gillet's goods for sale by ALBERT MAU & CO. Wholesale Grocers, 216 and 218 California Street, San Francisco.

H. P. GREGORY & CO., 2 AND 4 CALIFORNIA ST., S. F., —Sole Agents for the Celebrated— SPIDER HOSE! A brand of Rubber Hose made expressly for use on the Pacific Coast. Costs no more and guaranteed to outlast any other made.

PACIFIC WATER CURE —AND— Eclectic Health Institute, NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS., SACRAMENTO, CAL. Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.

R. HOE & CO.'S CHISEL Tooth Mill Edger and Shop Saws. Warranted Superior to all others. R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses, &c. Albany Lubricating Compound and Cups. World Standard Cylinder Oil. Send for Circulars. H. L. TATUM & CO., 51 Fremont St., S. F.

P. N. P. Co., (New Series). No. 9. PRINTERS. THIS PAPER IS PRINTED WITH Shattuck & Fletcher's Fine News Ink. Price in bbls, 12c.; 100 l

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 9th, 1878.

General News Items.

Bismarck, who was born on All Fools' Day, is only 63.

The Detroit *Free Press* office was burned Monday morning.

Wisconsin has over 20,000,000 acres of good farming land that have never been ploughed.

An editorial convention has been called to meet at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, June 6th.

Utah is said to have produced three-fourths of the supply of refined lead in this country last year.

There are in the German empire, in round numbers, 60,000 primary schools and 6,000,000 scholars.

South Australia is likely to become a rival to the United States in the matter of canned and dried fruits.

Among the Russians no woman can enter the sanctuary of the priests without desecrating the building.

The San Jose *Herald* says not less than 10,000 orange trees have been planted in the vicinity of San Jose this Spring.

An investigation into the management of the Industrial School at San Francisco discloses a disgraceful state of affairs.

The number of miners killed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania in 1878 was 228, and the number of wounded 462.

Dr. Green, one of the Vice Presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected as William Orton's successor.

Oregon has wheat to sell, or will have after the next harvest, so she is denouncing England as a coward because she won't fight.

The cypress tree lives to be 6,000 years old, takes root easily, and Tice cant predict a hurricane which can have the least effect on it.

Switzerland has accepted the proposal of the United States to participate in the International Congress to fix the relative value of gold and silver.

The point to which gold declined in New York on Saturday last—100¼—is the lowest point reached since the premium began, seventeen years ago.

Until recently human as well as animal bones were used in French sugar refineries; in fact the former were as lately as 1858 sent from Algeria to France.

In 1790 there were only twenty-five post-offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rates of postage were twenty-five cents for a letter sent over four hundred miles.

At the Central Pacific Railroad shops, Sacramento, work has commenced upon three hundred flat cars for general service, and twelve passenger cars for the Oakland local trade.

Mrs. Anna Bowles Bowlder, a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, died lately in England at the age of 97. She claimed to have often sat on Dr. Johnson's knee in her juvenile days.

A Tennessee negro has been sent to the Penitentiary for two years because he stole a coon skin, and a colored physician in Georgia has entered on a term of forty years for stealing a horse.

The House Committee on Education has agreed to report favorably a resolution authorizing a Conference between the United States, Great Britain and China on the question of Chinese emigration.

The Senate, on the 17th, adopted a concurrent resolution—38 to 17—to adjourn on the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock, M. Should the House also adopt it, it is believed that the tariff bill is dead for this session.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided that a husband has no right to vote by virtue of his interest in the real estate of his wife unless she has borne for him living children. The future population of Little Rhody is thus, in a measure, guaranteed.

The definition of a republic adopted by the French Academy for their famous dictionary is: "A State in which the Government is conferred by election, and of which the chief is not hereditary." It came from M. Emile Oliver, and was unanimously adopted.

Under the auspices of the Deutscher Fischerie Verein two million salmon eggs are hatched annually and distributed among the various rivers of the Empire. Strong efforts are now being made to introduce extensively the grayling, which is comparatively rare in Germany.

Postal statistics show that of all European countries (Russia probably excepted) the fewest letters are written in Spain. Thus in 18 5-6 only 87,000,000 letters passed through the Post-office, being but 5.49 to each inhabitant—a delightful feature in Spanish life not a few of us would be disposed to think.

The wreck of the steamship City of San Francisco, lost on the 16th day of May, 1877, while on her way from Panama to San Francisco, has been visited by Captain Winant, of the schooner Caroline Medau, with a company of divers. He succeeded in recovering five tons of valuables, including $16,000 in silver bars.

At Sherman Island the breaks in the levee, on the Sacramento side, are all closed. The cross levee on the lower end is giving them some trouble. A dirt pumping machine is at work there now, and it is hoped that it will be able to stop the breaks in this levee, and then it will be a short job to get the water from the front land.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy, impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Victor Hugo closes his latest work, "The History of a Crim," with this prophecy: "Some day before long the seven nations which contain all humanity will ally themselves and be blended and lost, like the seven colors of the prism, in a radiant celestial arch; the prodigy of peace will appear, eternal and visible above civilization, and the dazzled world will contemplate the immense rainbow of the united peoples of Europe."

The enormous forest fires in Algiers caused a loss of many millions to the French government. In fleeing from the flames beasts of prey and beasts on which they habitually preyed ran side by side, the former without thought of molestation and the latter without fear. An Arab said that he saw from an eminence a lion in an open space surrounded by flames. He roared, lashed his sides with his tail and in vain sought an escape. Finally he ran into the flames.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Australian and American Home News* writes that the loss in Australia by drought in 1876 represented about $10,000,000. It was with great difficulty that stockholders could be induced to furnish statistics. The losses in 1877 are known to be very much heavier. Previous prosperous seasons have enabled the colonies to bear up under this heavy blow, but, of course, many individuals have gone under.

The sub-chiefs of the Nez Perces Indian prisoners, headed by White Feather, left Fort Leavenworth yesterday for Sitting Bull's camp, accompanied by Mr. Clarke, an experienced interpreter and guide. The Indians go as Commissioners to the Nez Perces with Sitting Bull, to report to them the condition of Chief Joseph's band at Fort Leavenworth, it having been rumored among the Indians on the plains that those there were badly treated. They go without military escort.

Fortunes in Florida from orange growing are made as easily, on paper, as cities are built by companies on suburban farms. A Mr. Dewurst thus glowingly calculates what his income will be. He has a four-hundred acre farm at Piney Point and has just planted it with eighty-four quarts of orange seed, which are expected to produce 420,000 trees. If they bear 5,000 oranges each annually, he will have 2,100,000,000 oranges, which, at the low price of two cents each, would give an income of $42,000,000.

The monster 100-ton cannon have been recently so improved that the Italian Government intends to try some new ones, which it has ordered from the English manufacturers, with a charge of 470 pounds of powder and a projectile weighing 2,200 pounds, or a little more than a ton. The metallurgists are busy making a composite plate, in which steel and iron are combined, for the purpose of resisting, when used as targets, the projectiles from the cannon.

Repeating watches have gone out of fashion of late years, partly, perhaps, because they were cumbrous; yet they need not be so. One presented to George III. was smaller than a silver dime, and weighed only 5 pwt. and 2½ grs. A repeater is very convenient. Striking a light to see the time often arouses a person so much that he cannot get to sleep again, while he can fall asleep again in five seconds after just pressing a spring and hearing so many throbs in his hand.

The red fish of Wallows Lake, in California, are described as being blood-red in color, very fat and weighing about eight pounds, and are preferred to salmon. It is said there are only four lakes known in which this fish is found—Pavette, in Idaho; a lake in Maine, one in Scotland, and Wallows Lake. A company engaged in commercial fishing on the latter frequently bring in a ton of red fish at a haul with a seine of moderate length. Lake Wallows is 2,000 feet deep, and the fish suddenly appear on the surface in August, and disappear in December.

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE,
On the Premises.

ja23dw

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING

THRESHING ENGINES!

MR. C. I. HALL

Announces to the people of this section that he is now prepared to change, at a nominal cost, Wood-burning Threshing Engines so that **STRAW CAN BE BURNED IN THEM** for Fuel, and warrants them to be equal to the best Straw-burner in the market. He has CHANGED A NUMBER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS and never has had one fail to

MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW

AS WITH WOOD!

For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, care of **Baker & Hamilton**, San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Parties wishing New Engines with his Straw-burning Attachment will save money by consulting Mr. Hall before making a purchase elsewhere. mh24dw3m

DESIRABLE

Woodland Property

FOR SALE!

Livery Stable, Stock, Family Residence

AND OTHER PROPERTY!

The undersigned desires to sell, immediately, the well known **ELDORADO LIVERY STABLE**, with all the Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, etc., connected with the business.

Also, the property adjoining, on the corner of Third and Main streets.

Also, his Private Residence, a commodious and comfortable house, on Third—north of Court street.

The above property will be sold together or separately, as desired, **at a Low Price and on Easy Terms!**

For further particulars apply to

T. C. POCKMAN.

Woodland, March 21st, 1878. mh21-dw1m

DAILY OPPOSITION

STAGE AND BOAT LINE

—FROM—

Davisville to Sacramento!

CONNECTING WITH CAL. P.R.R. TRAINS.

The Stage will leave THE R.R. STATION, Davisville, daily at 8 A.M. for the TULE HOUSE, where passengers will be transferred to boats and be landed in Washington, dry-shod, by 11 A.M. Another Stage and Boat leave on arrival of Woodland P.M. train.

Returning, boats will leave Washington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., enabling passengers to connect at Davisville with both trains for Woodland.

Fare Either Way, . . $1.25.
For Round Trip, . . $2.50.

CAPT. A. NETHERCOTT,
Manager.

ap26d1wtf

The Unloading Derrick

AND STACKER!

A GOOD THING FOR THE FARMERS.

The undersigned is manufacturing at Davisville this ingenious labor-saving device, which has been patented, and which has been thoroughly tested in this county heretofore. It consists of a rope netting placed in the bed of the wagon, which is raised with the load by pulleys and ropes attached to a swinging derrick, and carried to any desired height or position on the stack.

ONE MAN AND A MULE

Can manage the whole thing. It does its work well and rapidly. For further information apply to

JOHN D. WINTERS, Davisville.

ap5dw1m

J. G. HUDSON,

Offers to his old patrons and the public at large his own make

Sewed Boots, French Stock	$11.00
Pegged do. do.	9.00
Farmers' do. do.	$7 to 8.00
Alexis, Latest Style	6 to 7.00
Oxford Ties	5.50
Half-Soleing and Heeling	1.00

I will do all my work at San Francisco Custom Prices, and Warranted.

A Good Fit Unquestioned.

One Door West of Bynum's Drug Store,
MAIN STREET, - - WOODLAND.

GIVE ME A CALL. ap30dw

ENRIGHT'S

STRAW BURNING ENGINE.

I respectfully beg leave to inform the public and parties intending to purchase Portable Straw-Burning Engines for threshing purposes for 1878, that I offer for sale this season **Straw Burning Engines** superior to any I have heretofore made, at reasonable prices, and that I will give a satisfactory bond to any party buying an Engine from me or my agents, that I will protect them in the use and right of using, and against all Patent law suits.

JOSEPH ENRIGHT,
ap7dw2m **San Jose, Cal**

$8,000.

For Sale---160 Acres of Land

With good crop of Summer-fallowed Club Wheat growing.

For further particulars, inquire of F. S. FREEMAN or A. C. KEAN, Woodland.

ap23dwtf

FOR SALE!

A 160-Acre, First-Class Farm

Now under cultivation, with Dwelling-house and improvements, located ten miles from Davisville. For further particulars inquire of

HAGAN & MANHEIM,
ap8dw1m Davisville, Cal.

Yerby & Prior's

CARRIAGE DEPOT,

WASHINGTON BLOCK

WOODLAND.

We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes, is respectfully invited. We can supply

Family Carriages, Phætons and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is

Better Workmanship and Materials

Used in the construction of these Carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and

THEY ARE GUARANTEED

To do Good Service and Give Satisfaction to the purchaser.

Orders for Any Style of Carriage will be promptly filled.

Also, a Fine Lot of Eastern Harness

Of Any Style, to Suit the Tastes of Customers.

fe15w3m **YERBY & PRIOR.**

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT

DOUBLED IN SIZE!

EIGHT PAGES, FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS!

The Largest Country Weekly

IN THE STATE!

Only Three Dollars a Year

IF PAID IN ADVANCE,

Including Postage to any part of the country.

Done up in stamped wrappers for mailing, 10c per copy.

The County Official Paper!

Contains the Latest Telegraphic and other News for the Week, Stocks and Markets, Local Events, and a Very Large Amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Everything of an Objectionable Nature Carefully Excluded.

A Complete Family Paper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

OUR LIST OUGHT TO BE DOUBLED

INSIDE OF THREE MONTHS!

Send in the names at any time

Each Number is Complete in itself!

ja20tf

FARMERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

Jackson's Grain Lifters!

ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO

And Sacramento.

As this promises to be a season of much lodged grain, we will be supplied with a large stock to meet the demand, and solicit orders from all farmers wishing them. my2w1m

TO THE PUBLIC!

FARMERS AND EMPLOYERS!!

I guarantee to send at short notice the most reliable and competent male and female labor, of any nationality, skilled and unskilled mechanics, to my customers and all employers who may want my services, free of charge. My long experience and connection with the California labor market and its labor exchanges (for over 10 years) has given me an established reputation for the right selection of suitable employees.

Please send orders, with full particulars, to my new Employment Agency,

627 Sacramento Street,
P. O. Box 1468, San Francisco.

A. ZEEHANDELAAR.

ap30d1Tu1t&w

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Jr.,
41 Clay St., San Francisco,
Commission Merchant in Wool

And Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW,

Solicits Consignments. ☞ Correspondence promptly attended to. ap18w3m

DAILY STAGE

—TO—

MADISON.

This Stage—a good four-horse Coach—leaves WOODLAND every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves MADISON at 1 P.M., connecting with tri-weekly stage for Cal. Q. S. Mines at Madison. This arrangement will continue until further notice.

ap24d2w,w4t H. C. DUNCAN, Prop'r.

JOHN KELLY, JR. A. M. SHIELDS.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BET. MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kelly & Shields, Proprietors.

Terms, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Coach free to the Hotel. ap17dw

SPRING GOODS!

1878.

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

We wish to inform the public that we have been receiving daily for the past three weeks

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

ap4wtf

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

ap1w3m **HUSTON BROS.**

SACRAMENTO

AS A TRADE CENTER.

The business men of Sacramento, as well as all her people, have now the firmest confidence in

HER FUTURE GREATNESS!

She has withstood

THE GREATEST FLOOD ON RECORD

IN THIS VALLEY,

And has demonstrated beyond a question that with the careful measures being adopted for the perpetuity of her system of levees, she is forever safe from the ravages of the waters.

How and Why She Can Supply Goods of Every Description

CHEAPER

Than They can be Bought in San Francisco.

We answer—because she has advantages possessed by no other locality—saving in freight charges, wharf rates low rents and light expense. Her merchants buy direct from the large manufactories of the East and have the goods shipped by rail to their doors.

Sacramento contains some of the oldest and most firmly established merchants on this coast—including everything in the line of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, stationery, crockery, liquors, drugs, clothing, carpets, gas fittings, jewelry, woodenware and earthenware, furniture, stoves and tinware, boots and shoes, etc.

Her manufactures are entensive and varied, including carriages and wagons, machinery, brass works, pails and tubs, boxes, brooms and matches, plows, harness, cloths, gloves, confectionery, pottery, iron work, sashes, doors, etc., soap, yeast powder, marble works, pumps, windmills, fanningmills leather, etc.

Her lumber yards are among the most extensive in the State; her foundries and machine shops are among the best; her brewries numerous and good; in fact there is not a line of business which may be mentioned which is not represented in Sacramento.

She possesses many fine dry goods houses, clothing houses, millinery shops, fancy goods stores, etc., her book and news depots are of the best. She possesses every facility for doing any style of printing and binding. No better hotels or markets can be found anywhere.

INTERIOR MERCHANTS intending to make purchases for the spring and summer of 1878 will find it to their advantage to

STOP AT SACRAMENTO

And talk with our Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers, and thus

Save Time and Money!

We offer quick supplies, low prices and a saving in freight charges.

Sacramento Can and Will Sell Cheaper

Than any other City or Town on this Coast,

—AND—

Give as Good an Article.

ap4w1m

HELP!

FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

DR. HASBROUCK'S

Electric Belts.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits of daily occupation.

Reader Are You Afflicted?

And wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet yours deceased condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, aches or pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harrassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any one of the following symptoms: Restless nights, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc., Thousands of young men, middle aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their suffering. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCK'S

ELECTRIC BELTS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy

after drugging in vain for years.

Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call on or addres (all communications confidential),

James H. Bowdoine & Co.,

Sole Agents for the United States.

P. O. Box 2141. **243 BROADWAY,**
my2w3m NEW YORK CITY.

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. ap16dw

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K Street,

One Block from R.R. Depot & Steamer Landing.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A new and elegantly furnished Hotel with all modern improvements.

Board & Lodging, $1 to $1.50 per day; Meals, 25c.

An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

ap3dw WM. LAND, Proprietor.

T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. fe1dw

New Firm!

A. HAINES. S. MUND.

HAINES & CO.,

Spring & Summer Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AT—

MADISON.

Our New Spring and Summer Stock embraces

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY,

Grain Sacks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO IS:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The public are respectfully invited to call upon us and make their purchases, and we feel satisfied that we can suit them both in goods and prices.

Cash Paid for Grain and Wool,

Poultry and other Farm Produce.

A GOOD STORE TO RENT, 25 by 80 feet in size, with convenient Storehouse, etc., attached, for which apply to A. HAINES.

HAINES & CO.,

my2w8m Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap17wtf Woodland.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

ap1-1m

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMAYER, *Woodland.*

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

ap19-w

AITKEN & FISH,

PREMIUM

PIONEER

Marble Works,

177 K STREET,

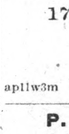
Between 6th & 7th,

ap11w3m **SACRAMENTO, CAL.**

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.



A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Peckman's Livery Stables, Woodland.

mh7w3m

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns; also for the

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. fe19w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

mh13-w3m

D. RAY, M.D.,

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Has returned to his old home in Woodland for the purpose of practicing his profession. Pays particular attention to Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE, Room No. 1 Excelsior Block

mh15w

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets,

Sacramento, California.

C. F. SINGLETON, PROP'R.

Board and Lodging, $1.50 @ $2.50 per Day; Per Week, $8 to $10, according to Room.

Free Coach to the House. a1w3m

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

1878.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building & Shelf Hardware

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. my1-3m

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

☞ AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

ap1w1m

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.

fe7-3m

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

fe15w **DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.**

THOMAS POWELL'S

Patent Derrick

AND NETS.

This stacking rig has given unbounded satisfaction in stacking hay, grain and straw from the wagon. Only one minute required to unload. It is warranted to have no equal in the United States. Its workings are always guaranteed. Parties wishing to purchase should call on or address

BYRON JACKSON,

mh28wtf Agent, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. ap28dw

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

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